SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM

EAST WEST 東西報

VOLUME 20 NUMBER 12 | 25 CENTS | PUBLISHED THURSDAYS | MARCH 20, 1986

Participation Rate Low

Study Shows Asians Unique In California Politics

PASADENA, California - In a three-part study by the California Institute of Technology (Cal Tech) on the growing minority population in California, Asian Americans are found to be unique in their political attitudes and behaviors when compared with Blacks, Latinos and Whites.

In 1950, 87% of Californians were Whites. By 1980, that number had dropped to 67% with Latinos constituting 19%, Blacks 8% and 5% Asians in the population. Recent projections suggest that the number of Whites will drop below 50% by the year 2010.

The visible change in the racial mix is attributable directly to both legal and illegal immigration from Latin America and Asia.

SURVEY

The three areas covered by the Cal Tech study are: the political impact of California's minorities; government efforts to assist minority businesses; and discrimination and the opportunity structure of American society as perceived by minorities.

In this issue, East/West reports the first part of the study, the political impact of California's minorities. The remaining two parts will be covered in the next two weeks.

The uniqueness of Asian Americans in California is revealed in a telephone survey of 1,642 California Asians, Blacks, Latinos and Whites conducted immediately after the 1984 Reagan landslide. The survey covered their political attitudes, partisanship, participation in the political process, and their representation at the various levels of California government.

ATTITUDE

Among the major findings on Asians in the survey are:

*52% of Asians report that some language other than English is their primary language (cf. 57% Latinos).

*51% favor bilingual education and 44% bilingual ballots (cf. respectively 69% and 60% Latinos, 41% and 29% Whites and 63% and 49% Blacks).

*70% favor Equal Rights Amendment (cf. 66% Whites, 81% Blacks and 76% Latinos).

66% support increased spending on welfare (cf. 59% Whites, 84% Blacks and 73% Latinos).

38% go for increased military expenditure (cf. 32% Whites, 18% Blacks and 28% Latinos).

73% for death penalty (cf. 75% Whites, 47% Blacks and 57% Latinos).

"On issues that fall on the liberal-conservative spectrum, a recurring pattern is for Asian Americans to be closer to (though usually more liberal than) Whites, and more conservative than Blacks and Latinos," says the study.

It also finds "significant variations" of opinion within the Asian American community on such issues as school prayer, death penalty, and bilingualism, with Chinese Americans being generally more conservative.

However, Asian Americans are the only racial group that revealed no difference between males and females on political issues and virtually no difference between Republicans and Democrats.

PARTISANSHIP

In terms of party affiliation of Asian Americans, the study reports the following:

*42% Democrats, 41% Republican and 16% decline to state.

*10% identified as "strong Democrats" and 19% as "strong Republicans."

*25% called themselves "weak Democrats" and 19% "weak Republicans."

These patterns of weak party identification and loyalty differ significantly with Blacks and Latinos who identify strongly and overwhelmingly with the Democratic Party. Not surprisingly, among the survey samples, 67% Asians reported that they had voted for Reagan in 1984.

VOTERS

In terms of participation in the political process, the study finds relatively lower participation rates among Asian Americans and Latinos, a phenomenon attributable to the large number of noncitizens in the two communities. In the 1984 sample, 84% of the Whites said they were registered to vote and 81% said that they voted. By comparison, only 53% of the Latinos and 55% of the Asians said that they were registered, and 44% and 48% respectively said that they voted.

After adjustment for noncitizens, the study shows 61% eligible Latinos and 69% eligible Asians voted in 1984.

"Asian Americans are generally less likely than Blacks, Latinos and Whites to have participated in political activities in 1984 with the exception of giving money. Almost a quarter of the eligible Asian Americans claim to have contributed money to some political unit in 1984," including noncitizens, according to the study.

It also finds that "minorities in general were less likely than Whites (48%) to have ever made known their opinions to their elected representatives."

REPRESENTATION

Using studies done by different groups at different times, the Cal Tech study reports that Blacks and Latinos have been much more successful at winning Congressional and state legislative seats than Asian Americans. Their success is due in good measure to the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act and their higher degree of population concentration in certain areas. Asian population tends to disperse geographically (e.g., only 33 census tracts out of 5,050 have Asian concentrations greater than 40% in California).

In general, Blacks and Latinos tend to run as representatives of their racial group more than Asians do. In fact, according to the study, several Asian candidates have explicitly stated that they do not consider themselves to be minority candidates per se.

All three minority groups are fairly well represented in the courts, which attests to the racial and ethnic sensitivity of the appointment process in California in the 1970s.

CONCLUSIONS

The study challenges a common assumption that immigrant groups will politically gravitate towards each other and other minorities. "Whether there will be a political coalition (like the Rainbow Coalition of the Rev. Jesse Jackson in 1984) depends on which issues prove to be most salient in the future," says the report.

Latinos and Blacks have certain electoral advantages in terms of population and concentration, but lack the

Continued on page 3

IT'S ONLY "A MATTER OF TASTE"

This ceramic figure of Su Wu is from the Chinese Culture Center's exhibition of selected Chinese art from California collections entitled "A Matter of Taste," which runs from March 29 to May 31. The Center is at 750 Kearny St., SF.

Thomas Hsieh Poll Indicates He Can Win

SAN FRANCISCO - A San Francisco firm announced on Mar. 17 that a poll it conducted for the Thomas Hsieh for supervisor campaign indicates that the former police commissioner can win a supervisor's seat in the upcoming November election.

The firm of Fairbanks, Bregman and Mullin conducted approximately 560 phone calls to SF registered voters in February.

In a Hsieh For Supervisor press release, Gene Bregman, a principal of the polling firm, cited voters' reaction to Hsieh's background and record, the perception of Hsieh as well qualified, and Hsieh's ballot strength nine months before the election as reasons for his conclusions that Tom Hsieh can win.

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EDITORIAL

CAL TECH SURVEY USEFUL, BUT REFINEMENT NEEDED

The Cal Tech study on the political attitudes and behavior of California's major racial minorities is a welcome, but belated, addition to our knowledge of California politics. The most impressive aspect of the study is the fact that it went beyond the standard practice of focusing solely on Black and White participation in the political process. Significantly, the study included Latinos and Asians whose numbers have been rising rapidly through immigration and whose presence, in terms of political contributions and votes, has been increasingly felt in recent years. Hopefully studies of this type will enlighten elected officials and the community alike and stimulate more responsive government on the one hand and greater informed participation of the non-voters on the other hand.

From an Asian American perspective, the study brought out several disturbing issues of interest to the community. First, even though Asians in California are better educated and better off relative to Blacks and Latinos - two leading indicators or prerequisites for high rate of participation in the electoral process - Asians have lower rate of participation in terms of voter registration, voting, and involvements in routine political activities, even after the adjustment for non-citizens. Secondly, Asian registered voters, unlike Blacks and Latinos who are heavily identified with the Democratic party, are evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans with a significantly high percentage (16%) declining to state their party affiliation. Moreover, party loyalty is also considerably weaker than other minorities. Thirdly, Asian Americans are generally less likely than Blacks, Latinos and Whites to have participated in political activities in 1984 with the exception of giving money. Lastly, Asian American candidates for elected offices tend to run in non-Asian dominated districts and not to identify themselves as minority candidates.

These are perhaps the major reasons why elected officials from both political parties generally ignore Asian American concerns and to add insult to injury, perceive the Asian American community as a milking machine for their campaign treasuries without having to pay back. Without doubt, these are the issues Asian American contributors and voters must work on and Asian community organizations must make a point of educating the community.

Aside from these findings in the Cal Tech study, we must take issue with the manner in which the survey is undertaken and the way "political issues" are formulated within the so-called liberal-conservative" framework and discourse. Since Asian Americans as a whole are still mostly political outsiders and a disproportionate number are immigrants of diverse national origins (either non-citizens or naturalized citizens), we question the validity of the responses collected via random digit dialing and the relevance of the "political issues" devised for the survey to determine political attitudes. We therefore find it quite meaningless for the study to place Asians outside of the Rainbow Coalition or label Asians "more conservative" and least "partisan." In fact, the uniqueness of Asian American attitudes and behavior in the survey findings is probably the best indication of the weakness of the survey instrument itself.

In conclusion, we think surveys of this kind will enhance political awareness and promote political actions. However, we do think that refinement of both survey technique and contents is in order. Community participation in the formulation of such surveys is a prerequisite for both valid and useful results.

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Racial violence, bilingual education, immigration and human services are just a few of the issues that affect Chinese Americans today. A new play by a Chinese American, a Chinese American star athlete making it to a pro team, the trials or triumphs of minority businesses --all these stories contribute to the overall Chinese American experience.

That is why people who want to keep in touch with the Chinese American scene read *East/West*. Its pages are loaded with news and human interest features that you won't find in major dailies. And they are all written with a sensitivity towards minorities that is so lacking in many other papers.

To join the group of concerned and discerning *East/West* subscribers, fill in the form below and return to *East/West*, 838 Grant Avenue, Suite 302, San Francisco, CA 94108

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LETTERS

Chicago Vet Publication Prints Derogatory Word

To the Editor:

I have written a letter to Mr. Hugo Schramm, the editor of *Betelnut*, a publication of the Chicago Basha of the China-Burma-India Veterans Association to protest the derogatory word "Chinaman" appearing on page 6 of its Feb. edition. It was shocking to see such a contemptuous expression in any publication, especially the one of a veterans association whose members had served in China during World War II. I demand from him a retraction and a formal apology to the Chinese people and to the thousands of Chinese Americans who had served honorably in the China-Burma and India Theater during the war, in his next edition.

We must fight discrimination against the Chinese everywhere.

James G. Jay
Honorary Permanent Commander, Golden Gate Post No. 34 (AMVETS), SF

Have some PO CHAI pills. It is the replacement for the 'Mellican Bloody Mary. The pills should be taken before and after the event(s) and are said to do the trick. However,judging by the expression on the Chinaman's face in the picture,you'd think he just went through hell with the pill.

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The ad says the pills are made in Hong Kong.Probably with loving care in some dank alley hutung sweat-shop,work-shop which serves as kitchen-bedroom for six and with a space in a corner of the cubicle for the 'honey bucket.'

Reader Interested In Article on the Larry Chin Case

To the Editor:

I appreciate your printing the Ex-CIA official Mr. T. Ken Cheung's article on the Larry Chin case.

Mr. Chin's death left many questions unanswered. A friend told me that the article which appeared in your 2/30/86 issue was Mr. Cheung's second article on the Larry Chin case. I don't recall reading another article by him in *East/West*. Please refresh my memory.

I will order a copy since I have discarded my old issues of *East/West*.

Larry Yee,
San Francisco

(Mr. T. Ken Cheung's letter on the Larry Wu-tai Chin case appeared in our 1/2/86 issue, p. 2. - Ed.)

McCunn Emphasizes Importance of Historical Fact

To the Editor:

East/West was one of the first journals to review my books and I have been most appreciative of the continuing interest shown in me and my work.

With regard to the article about me by Phoebe Eng in the 2/13/86 issue, I would like to clarify a few points.

While it is true that I create scenes and dialogue to bridge certain gaps in the biographical novels that I write, I *never* attempt to "improve" on history. Every little incident in my books is founded on historical fact. Indeed, it is my insistence on adhering to historical truth that brought about my disagreements with the producers of *Thousand Pieces of Gold*.

Furthermore, there is - as far as I know - no script as yet for *Thousand Pieces of Gold*. It was the description of the film project that I objected to, and it was my hope that by voicing my objections early, the script - when it is written - will reflect Lali Nathoy/Polly Bemis' life as it really was, rather than as Hollywood might wish it to be.

I appreciate the constraints of space. However, no mention of my trip to China can be complete without full acknowledgment of my indebtedness to Tsai Nu Liang, director of the foreign literature editorial dept. at Flower City Publishing, the publishing co. and the China Int'l Culture Exchange Centre for making my trip possible - and then successful. With their interest, generosity, and hard work, the research that I did accomplish would never have been.

Ruthanne Lum McCunn,
San Francisco

SF Groups Offer Hotline For Elder Abuse

SAN FRANCISCO - The Consortium For Elder Abuse Prevention offers a 24-hour telephone line, 626-1033, to assist victims of physical, financial and psychological abuse or abandonment.

In the Asian American community, Self-Help for the Elderly, On Lok and Kimochi Inc. are among the agencies which provide information and services regarding elder abuse.

To display posters advertising the service, printed in Chinese, Spanish and English, call the Public Health Department's Senior Information and Referral Office at 626-4634 or Self Help for the Elderly at 982-9171.

William Gee Addresses Stance on City Issues and Community Concerns

By CAROL WONG

SAN FRANCISCO - William Gee is campaigning for a seat on the city's board of supervisors.

A long-time community activist, Gee is well-known for his straightforwardness and fund raising abilities.

That frankness was prevalent when Gee presented his views on various issues such as city rent control, Chinatown redevelopment, Asian American political appointments and bilingual education and ballots at a Chinese American Democratic Club meeting on Mar. 13.

The retired dentist said that since he was born in China and "didn't know a word of English" when he arrived here 65 years ago, he supports bilingual education.

However, on the issue of bilingual ballots, he said, "I'm for it as long as it can bring more people to register to vote."

Having grown up in a "slum area" of Chinatown, Gee said, "I've always remembered how sad it is to not be able to bring my friends home."

He then said of city residential rent control laws, "I don't want to see Chinatown losing any more units." The city, he said, needs "adequate housing for all citizens and affordable housing for all people."

Gee called the proposal for commercial rent control in the city a "drastic measure" which he has yet to formulate an opinion.

DEVELOPMENT

Of the three master plans proposed for Chinatown redevelopment by the city, Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and a joint proposal by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Asian Neighborhood Design and Chinatown Resource Center, Gee said he preferred the latter. That choice was made, he said, because it would have less of a "Manhattanization" effect on Chinatown with its lower building height limits.

"It's a step in the right direction," he said. "If they tighten it up a bit more, I think we have a good plan."

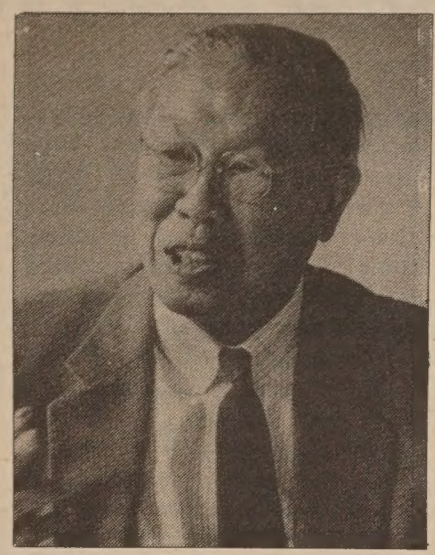
Gee said that he is in favor of implementing eminent domain in Chinatown to secure open space for a park. He suggested the garage across the street from the Central Police Station on Vallejo Street.

In addition, he said he was opposed to the Orangeland commercial and housing project on Stockton Street and that he is in favor of the Pineview senior housing project sponsored by Self-Help For The Elderly atop the Broadway Tunnel.

FREEWAY

He said he is opposed to the demolition of the Embarcadero Freeway, which leads into Chinatown, "just because someone from Telegraph Hill wants an adequate view of the Bay Bridge." Demolition proponents want to redevelop the city's waterfront.

As for the city's redevelopment plans for downtown, Gee said he had to confer with Chinatown planning experts before reaching a decision.



William Gee

The Balboa Reservoir on Phelan Avenue has been proposed by developers for years as the site for the construction of low-cost housing. The City College of San Francisco, however, would like to reserve that vacant site to expand its campus.

Gee, an alumni of CCSF said, "I'm in a quandary whether I should support housing or expansion."

APPOINTMENTS

Of Mayor Dianne Feinstein's record of appointing Asian Americans to city commissions and boards, he said, "The fault lies partly with the appointed commissioners. They could do more."

If elected supervisor, he said, "I would ask the people in this community to solicit names of people who are qualified for those commissions."

As for the issue of comparable worth in the city, he said, "I'm all for it." He said he would support legislation for pay that is "fair and equitable."

Gee has served on the SF Commission on the Aging, United Way board of directors and the Adult Day Planning Council.

FUNDRAISING

He has done fundraising for the Chinese Hospital Building Fund and On Lok Senior Health Services, of which he is currently president of the board of directors.

"All that has taught me how important it is that we do get adequate funding for all of the social services we need in this city," he said.

The first-time political candidate said he wants to be in a position "where I can say where that money will go to.

"That's one of the biggest reasons why I want to be on the board of supervisors."

His fundraising for social service agencies has enabled him to make contacts with many community leaders outside of the Asian American communities, he said, specifically the Black, Hispanic and gay communities.

"They know who I am. I have friends," he said.

CAMPAIGN FUND

Political observers have said that it would take a campaign fund of at least $350,000 to $400,000 to win a seat on the board of supervisors in this year's November election.

"I don't think I want to spend more than $100,000, regardless of what people say," Gee said. "I don't want to get into a position where I have to promise every Tom, Dick and Harry something."

Asked about the supervisorial candidacy of Chinese American Thomas Hsieh, Gee said, "I'm not running against Thomas Hsieh." There will be five seats open on the city-wide board of supervisors in November. "I don't care who else gets one. I want one."

In conclusion, he said to the democratic club members about potential political candidates:

"I hope I leave a message for all the young people, whether I win or lose, that it'll be easier for them to run.

"Always remember this, 'You only have your integrity to back you up and you don't need anybody's permission to run.'"

Study

Continued from page 1

economic resources (that could be used to make campaign contributions) and the education (that would lead to a high level of participation) enjoyed on average by the Asian American community, according to the study.

"The political power of both the Latino and Asian American communities has been retarded some by the relatively lower participation rate of eligible Latinos and Asians. In the case of the Latinos, this is another manifestation of the tendency of lower socio-economic groups to not participate as heavily as higher socio-economic groups. In the case of the Asian Americans, the cause is more cultural than socio-economic."

East/West, Chinese American Journal is published weekly except the last week of December by East/West, Chinese American Journal Inc., a non-profit organization. Address: 838 Grant Avenue, Suite 302, San Francisco, Ca 94108; Tel: (415) 981-3194 (Business), and (415) 982-1505 (Editorial). *East/West* was adjudged a newspaper of general circulation suitable for legal advertising by the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco in November 1977, Court No. 724-639. Second class postage paid at San Francisco, CA. POSTMASTER: Please send change of address to East/West, 838 Grant Ave. San Francisco, CA 94108. Copyright c 1986 by East/West, Chinese American Journal Inc. All rights reserved. East/West assumes no responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts, photographs, or artwork. All materials to be returned must be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.

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McDonald Finds Chinese Name For Its McD.L.T.

SAN FRANCISCO - If you say *"sung hai"* in C'town McDonald's, you will get a McD.L.T. The name was selected from more than 150 entries from all over the Bay Area in a translation contest.

"It means literally Double Happiness Hamburger," explains Alan Wong, C'town McDonald's franchisee. "In Chinese, lettuce is symbolic of money, red tomato represents good luck, and with the double-sided packaging of the McD.L.T. - Double Happiness seemed to be the perfect interpretation."

The winner, Edith Gong, was presented with a $100 award at a recent ceremony. Contest judges were Po Wong, Veronica Ng and Alan Chan.

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American Asian Bank's Move Exemplifies Market Approach to 'Sticking Closer to Home'

BUSINESS NOTES

By NANCY STEIDTMANN

SAN FRANCISCO - American Asian Bank, intent on increasing its focus on the local Chinese business community, moved into larger Chinatown offices this week. The San Francisco headquartered bank moved its branch to 1076 Stockton Street, from its small 1014 Stockton Street location, nearly tripling the branch's physical size.

The expansion means much to its customers, who for the past six years have stood in line to bank with one of three tellers squeezed into the mid-block branch. Now eight teller stations will serve them, said Robb Evans, president and chief executive officers of the bank.

Founded in 1974 by a three-member group of Asian financiers, shipping magnate C.Y. Tung, Wee Cho Yaw and Chin Sophonpanich, American Asian has been riding a financial roller coaster over the past few years.

VOLATILE

"Last year was not one of our best," said Evans, who has headed the bank for the past three years. He cites the volatile situation in the Far East, as well as the deregulation of the banking industry in the US as hurting the bank's earnings.

Evans pointed out that the financial problems of C.Y. Tung overseas have had no bearing on the bank's earnings. Although a member of the Tung Group is on the bank's board of directors, the bank is not associated with the Tung group. "The bank is just too small to be involved with a group that large," Evans said.

The recession hit international exporters hard, Evans added. American Asian had to write off some bad loans last year. Final figures are not yet in, but 1985 will be the first year that the bank lost money, he said.

But Evans pointed out that the first quarter results this year should be better than the first quarter of 1985. Deposits grew from $175 million in 1984 to $194 million in 1985 and assets from $201 million in 1984 to $214 million in 1985.

CLOSER TO HOME

Evans said the board of directors have decided to "stick closer to home."

"We're going to let the big banks fight it out," said Evans, commenting on how fierce competition in the Far East led to American Asian's decision to scrap plans to open a Hong Kong office.

The bank will continue to focus on the business needs of the Chinese community, handling trade financing, letters of credit and other international services, said Evans. He estimates that almost one-half of deposits come from enterprises and individuals in the Chinese American community.

In early 1983 American Asian was aggressively acquiring faltering financial institutions. In February 1983 the bank picked up a troubled branch in Torrance, a Southern California suburb.

The bank acquired Toronto Dominion Bank of California's San Francisco headquarters and three branches in Southern California in the fall of 1984, consolidating the two Beverly Hills branches into a single Wilshire Blvd. office. In February 1985, an Alhambra branch was opened.

Evans said the bank plans to open a Los Angeles Chinatown branch eventually, but he indicated it would await developments in establishing the new Chinatown branch here.

CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

EGG

Mandarin dàn Cantonese dahn

The top part of the character "egg"is an old script for legs, and the bottom part is a bug or an insect. Here we have a picture inside a nest: the legs probably belonged to the mother bug or mother bird, whose egg has just been hatched.

"Egg white"(蛋白) is egg white, but the yolk is "egg yellow"(蛋黄).

Three types of preserved eggs which are favorites with the Chinese.They are the salted duck eggs(鹹蛋), eggs preserved in tea (茶蛋),and the so-called thousand-year-old eggs. The latter type takes days, not years, to make. They are preserved in lime compounds and often covered with charcoal. These are called "eggs with a covering"or "skin eggs"(皮蛋).

Although "egg" seems like such an innocent word, it could be a word of abuse.

No one likes to be called a "bad egg" (壞蛋), a "stupid egg" (笨蛋),or worst yet,a "stirred-up egg"(混蛋) which does not refer to an omelet,but a trouble-maker.

By GORDON LEW
(All rights reserved.)

AAPAA Presents 'Jimmies' For Asian Pacifics in Media

By LORENA TONG

LOS ANGELES - The producers for *Dim Sum*, *Goonies*, *Jazz Is My Native Language*, *Paper Angels*, and *General Hospital* were among the recipients for the Second Annual Association of Asian Pacific American Artists' (AAPAA) Media Awards in which 700 people, intermingled with celebrities, crowded into the Grand Ballroom at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel last Monday.

The awards were given to entertainment media producers who depict Asian Pacific Americans in a balanced and realistic light in their projects, and to those responsible for expanding job opportunities for the Asian artist behind and in front of the cameras.

Recipients of the "Jimmie" awards were:

- ABC's daytime drama *General Hospital*, for balanced characterizations of Asian Pacifics and for expanding employment opportunities;
- *Jazz is My Native Language*, a PBS documentary produced by Renee Cho;
- Steve Okazaki's *Unfinished Business*, shown on PBS, and an Academy Award nominee for Best Documentary Feature;
- *Paper Angels* by Genny Lim, shown on PBS's "American Playhouse" series;
- *Gallery*, the weekly public affairs interview show, for consistently presenting not only Asian Pacific, but all points of view about current issues;
- *Alamo Bay* produced by Ross Milloy, for presenting Asian and Texan viewpoints to create balance;
- *Dim Sum*, for bringing an American perspective to international audiences;
- *Goonies*, for depicting an Asian Pacific character as part of the American scene;
- Visual Communications, an Asian Pacific film and media resource center and production company, for a body of work over its 16-year tenure.

Veteran actor Keye Luke, 81, was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award for 52 years of acting experience in over 300 television and movie roles.

Robert McIntyre, president of Southern California Gas Company, was given the Corporate Award for his support of AAPAA's efforts.

The "Jimmie" award is named after cinematographer James Wong Howe who won two Academy Awards for cinematography, one in 1954 for *The Rose Tattoo* and the other in 1963 for *Hud*. He died in 1976.

Celebrating its 10th year, AAPAA is a nonprofit organization devoted to the support of media-related artistic and educational activities, and is committed to the creation and increase of more realistic and balanced portrayals of Asian Pacific American peoples in the media.

The organization also seeks equitable opportunities for Asians through ongoing dialogue with decision-makers in the entertainment industry, plus it seeks to increase public awareness through seminars, coalition meetings and productions.

Last year AAPAA, with the assistance of LA Councilman Mike Woo, was instrumental in a decision by MGM/UA to include a disclaimer in the film *Year of the Dragon*.

Comments among those in attendance were positive and reassuring.

Actor Sidney Poitier said, "My purpose in attending this dinner is to express my support for the community of Asian artists and also to establish my concern that Hollywood is not yet, by a long shot, being anywhere near fair with that community in terms of employment opportunities, and I'm here in person to register that position."

Asked if he is doing anything personally, Poitier, who owns a production company, replied, "I will hire Asian and other minority actors in films that I control, produce or direct."

George Takei, actor and community activist, said, "Via evenings like this, I think progress will be made in truer reflection of the diversity of American society." His upcoming film, *Star Trek IV*, exemplifies that feeling.

Keye Luke receives the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Association of Asian Pacific American Artists for his 52 years of acting in more than 300 television and movie roles.

Larry Chin's Last Confession: 'No Remorse for What I Did'

(Continued from last week)

(The first part of this article appeared in the March 13 E/W. The confession, written in Chinese, was given to a reporter for the Centre Daily News during a Feb. 19 interview, shortly before Chin's apparent suicide.)

In 1977, the Chinese top leadership headed by Deng Xiaoping was eager to initiate economic reform and further cooperation with the United States. However, his new policy met strong, ultra-leftist resistance, the powerful adherents to the "two whatevers." At the time I discovered among the secret papers of the CIA quite a number of studies on China, including analysis of her economic development, her outlook on China-US cooperation, US expectations of China, and the possible role China could play in world affairs. These documents revealed not only those authors' observations on China but also what the United States expected of China and to what extent and under what conditions they might cooperate.

GREAT HELP

I concluded that if those documents could reach the Chinese leaders, they would be of great help to Chinese economic development and beneficial to China-US cooperation. I knew that the Chinese leaders had their own way to handle the economy and diplomacy. If these documents had come from published sources, the Chinese leaders might not even give them a glance. However if they were obtained through secret channels and were 100 percent credible, they would study them thoroughly and accept selectively the reasonable parts. The documents prepared by experts based on their observations of the commune system in China were especially incisive.

After I transmitted the documents I saw a gradual change in China. At first it was the rural reform abolishing the commune system. After that the Special Economic Zones were instituted. In foreign affairs the open-door policy was adopted, establishing exchange of various delegations with the United States and sending several thousand students to learn high technology in the US.

All these policies enable the one billion Chinese people to begin to get rid of the poverty which was a natural result of the practice of "thirty six yuan whether you work hard or not." That was why I told the Washington Post correspondent Ms. Murphy during the interview on February 10 that I considered life imprisonment a small price to pay because I had seen that the Chinese people won an initial improvement of their living standards because of my work.

During the trial, prosecution witnesses testified that I had been exposed to a wide scope of documents, including military, political, intelligence documents and even documents to be submitted to the President and National Security Agency. Therefore the documents I could have handed to the Chinese leadership might inflict enormous damage to the United States.

The other witnesses, however, testified that I was able to go over to Canada only twice a year and each time I could pass no more than six films. Since each film contains only 36 exposures, every time I was able to hand over 216 pages of documents. The documents I mentioned above were generally as long as 100 pages each. So the amount of documents I could hand over was greatly limited. Besides, I was the one who selected the documents to pass, and what I selected were only those which would be helpful to both China and the United States with no harm to the latter.

NEVER UNWORTHY

What I did had a great deal to do with my own feelings. From the time I was naturalized in 1965, I made up my mind never to be unworthy of America. I was grateful to America, a nation so democratic, so free, so rich, and at the same time so generous to immigrants from China, never treating them with discrimination or insults.

I also cherished the hope that China could one day be as democratic and rich. That was why I decided to utilize my unique position to do something unique for both China and the United States. When China and America were deadly enemies, my feeling was like that of the American citizens of Japanese origin who were sent to prison at the outbreak of the Pacific War. One of them, when questioned by the American authority on which side he would stand since Japan and America were at war, declared, "If your father and mother start a fight, whose side will you take? Of course you would like to see them love each other again." He said that for me. Now I am imprisoned and may possibly stay here for the rest of my life. But I know that I never betrayed America. What I did was only to help make the former deadly enemies today's great allies.

FALSE CHARGE

The witnesses for prosecution testified that I could "possibly" have caused serious damage to the United States. Such a "possibility" can hardly be taken as ground for conviction. Since what I did was a thing of the past, what really counts is whether I actually inflicted damage or not. If such losses were ever caused, it can be proved by evidence. But the prosecutors were unable to provide any testimony to that effect. Everything has proved that what I did helped improve the relations between the two countries and the living standards of a billion Chinese.

The prosecutors charged me with alleged violation of the laws of the United States by passing secret documents to another country. This act, he said, was an offense if it was beneficial to that other country "or" harmful to the United States. He made special emphasis on the "or" and told the jury that I should be judged on this "or." That is to say I should be considered guilty if only my act was beneficial to China, even if it was not harmful to the United States. He did not mention what if my act was beneficial to the United States too.

Every Chinese child knows the story of Sima Guang. When a boy, Sima Guang was playing with other children when one child fell into a huge earthen container full of water. All were dumbfounded. Only Sima Guang was clever enough to pick up a rock and smash the container. The child was saved and Sima Guang's cleverness won him praises from everybody.

NO REMORSE

For the same reason, when I saw the China-US relationship immersed deeply in the waters of hatred, I wanted to save it by draining the water even at the expense of breaking American law. Today I am charged of "breaking the container." Even so, I have no remorse for what I did, since it actually helped China come out of her isolation and adopt advanced methods to improve her economy and the life of her people. With pride in my achievement, I do not regret it even if I am sentenced to life imprisonment.

Every year the United States allots a large sum of money as aid to foreign countries. Its purpose is none other than to promote the friendship of those countries toward the United States and strengthen anti-communist forces. The sum in 1985 was as large as $3.4 billions. The population of the recipient countries put together at best equals that of China. Yet the money has not been able to change a single communist country into an ally of the United States.

Now China has been turned into one of America's allies in the Far East. This change is invaluable to us and I had done my best to help bring about this change. I made my contribution through my unique position. What I did has caused no harm. The prosecutor did not dare to say clearly what harm or benefit I brought to the United States. He kept talking on "the benefit to China," and influenced the jury to convict me. But I do believe public opinion will judge whether this is fair.

HIGH-HANDED ATTITUDE

Among the CIA witnesses for the prosecutor was Mr. Crowford, an official for the Southeast Asian Affairs. He said that my passing over the Nixon memo to Congress was harmful to the United States because China could assume an upper-hand attitude in the talks since they had known the basic stand of the United States. He did not understand at all that too often the psychology of suspicion between the countries in hostility was enough to ruin any efforts in talking.

A very obvious example could be found in the deadlock during the Ambassador Talks at Warsaw. Even if what he said were true and that China's stand was strengthened because she knew of the intention of the United States, the results of the talk, after all, were very beneficial. A Joint Communique was issued and, finally, diplomatic relations were established. What harm was there to the United States? The historical fact was that Mao, after obtaining the intelligence information, expressed his welcome to Nixon in his talk with Edgar Snow in December 1970 (which was long before Kissinger's secret trip to Beijing in July 1971). The assertion that my act was harmful to the United States has long been refuted by history.

In the very volatile situation of international affairs today, secret diplomacy is of course both necessary and valuable. But secret diplomacy must be coordinated with secret intelligence work. Only intelligence personnel with a good conscience is able to provide positive information. For example, Egypt and Israel were two countries at fierce hostility to each other. Suddenly, in 1978, President Sadat flew to Israel to hold peace talks. If Sadat had known nothing of Israel's intention concerning the normalization of their relations, he could not have done that. (Israel, once having the intention, would be eager to see someone pass on the "secret card" so that Egypt would be willing to accept the offer of friendship.)

(To be concluded in the next issue)

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Tax Tips Offered At CACA Mar. 29

SAN FRANCISCO - A tax forum will be offered on Mar. 29, 1 pm to 3 pm at the Chinese American Citizens Alliance, 1044 Stockton St.

Speakers will include Herbert H. Gee and Lawrence Ullmann, appeals officers with the district counsel's office of the Internal Revenue Service, and David Moy, a certified public accountant in private practice.

Aquino Assures Chinese Filipinos Continued Rights

MANILA, Philippines - In her first public statement on her policy toward Chinese Filipinos, President Corazon Aquino assured the naturalized Chinese Filipinos that she will not invalidate their citizenship, according to a report in the *World Journal*.

"Chinese Pilipinos have nothing to worry about," she said. "During my campaign, I already promised to uphold their right of citizenship. As long as they are law-abiding, they have nothing to fear."

Since Aquino came to power, Chinese in the Philippines, especially the wealthy ones, have been wondering how her administration will treat the ethnic Chinese minority which numbers about half a million. Former President Marcos was considered a friend of the ethnic Chinese.

The interview with the Chinese reporter was held on the seventh floor of the Cojuangco Building in the commercial district of Manila where she has a temporary presidential office.

CHINESE FRIENDS

When asked if she received any support from Chinese Filipinos, Aquino said she has many Chinese friends who supported her. She also said that she is partially Chinese and has great respect for Chinese culture and traditions.

"I still remember how hard my grandparents worked," she recalled. "Even after they became prosperous in their old age, they continued to do their own house-cleaning. Likewise, the relatives of my parents' generation were equally hard-working. This is the Chinese virtue we should emulate."

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SF Conservation Corps Helps Youths Grasp English Skills, Enter Job Market

By CAROL WONG

SAN FRANCISCO - When Kin Ho Lim left China to come to the United States five years ago, he didn't speak English. As a 16-year-old, he was placed in the 9th grade. When he reached the 12th grade, he had to drop out of school. He was too old.

"The high school didn't care," he said.

Last year Lim found people who cared. He joined the SF Conservation Corps.

Now he speaks English and is working on getting his General Equivalency Diploma. He's learning some trade skills too, such as carpentry and plumbing. Since he likes working with his hands and cars, he said he wants to eventually become an auto mechanic.

ASIAN AMERICAN

There are currently 80 corps members in the city's conservation corps. Twenty-two percent of them are Asian or Asian American from China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, Samoa and the United States. For about 30 percent of all of the corps members, English is a second language.

The SF Conservation Corps is geared toward young people who are in a transitional period in their lives, said Richard Woo.

His job is to recruit youth into the corps and later provide them with career counseling and job placement.

Some youth have been referred to the corps from school guidance counselors or social workers because they dropped out of school or have been in trouble with the law. Others, Woo said, simply wanted a job.

Since Asian Americans have been vastly underrepresented in the trades, Woo said, programs such as the corps can make a difference.

One of the program's goals is to place every corps member in a job. Woo said the corps places about 65 percent of its corps members in private-industry jobs.

The SF Conservation Corps was started in 1984. It was the first urban youth-employment conservation program in the nation. So far, about 400 youth have been through the program.

Woo described the corps as 'hard work and no nonsense."

PROGRAM

Corps members, all age 18-23, are required to arrive at Fort Mason at 7:30 am, four days a week. They start the day with calisthenics and a two-mile run. Crews of 10-12 corps members then pile into vans to reach such destinations as Potrero Hill to chop trees and dig holes to replace irrigation pipes; Glen Park to trim bushes and clean a stream or Chinatown to build a playground structure or plant a garden.

Kevin Lau, 21, prepares ground for irrigation pipes at 22nd and Vermont Streets.

All corps members are paid the minimum wage -- $3.35 per hour -- when they are hired by the corps. With gradual raises, corps members can earn $5.50 per hour by the end of the one-year program.

On the fifth day of their work week, corps members are required to attend an eight-hour, non-paid educational program geared toward earning a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma, obtaining trade skills or participating in English as a Second Language classes.

Corps members are required to keep a daily journal to keep tabs on their goals and progress.

They're also urged to participate in civic activities such as donating blood and registering to vote.

Although the corps program requires a one-year committment, the average corps member only stays five to six months.

"This isn't the right experience for everybody," Woo said. "It's for people who are looking for structure in their lives."

CORPS MEMBER

Peter Pang, 20, apparently thinks the corps is for him. After he graduated from high school, he bused dishes for a year. He didn't want to go to college.

He's been in the program for 11 months. "I want to learn some skills and get more experience," he said.

After his eight-hour work load, he attends corps-sponsored classes to become an electrician. He's a contender for a guaranteed job in the electrical business after he completes the course.

"I like to work outside," Pang said on a recent rainy day. He was clearing brush and cleaning a stream in the city's Glen Park.

IRRIGATION

Corps member Kim Sem Chhoon, 21, was digging holes recently in the wet soil atop a hill at Vermont and 22nd Streets. His crew was assigned to install new irrigation pipes.

After he left Cambodia five years ago, he was placed in a refugee camp in the Philippines. He then settled in North Carolina.

At age 16, he was placed in the 11th grade. "My English is not perfect," he said. "It's hard."

Chhoon dropped out of high school and eventually came to California. Now he's taking writing, typing and ESL classes. "I can do what I want to do," he said.

Back at the Fort Mason office, corps director Robert Burkhardt pointed at a window as rain crashed against its pane.

"They think this is fun," he said.

"It tests them. They prove to themselves on a daily basis that they have what it takes."

By joining the corps, counselor Woo said, "They learn skills and the value of work in serving their community."

The corps has provided the city with 160,000 hours of public services for a total worth of $1,760,000 during its two-year history, he said.

Projects in Chinatown have included the Ping Yuen Housing Project (trellis, benches and landscaping); Wu Yee Childcare Center (playground and garden); North Beach Housing Project (trellis, garden and playground); Chinatown Children's Center (playhouse); Chinatown YWCA (painting) and the Chinatown Environmental Task Force (Chinese New Year Clean-Up Project).

"Most people know their civil rights but not their civic responsibilities," Woo said.

"We feel we're creating an alternative work society here."

Corps members Mike Washinton, Verd Hanberry and Kin Ho Lim are building a computer table.

Youth Service Conference Slated For Mar. 24-27

SAN FRANCISCO - A national conference, "Youth Service: an Ethic for The Next Decade," will be held Mar. 24-27 at the Fort Mason Conference Center from 8 am to 5 pm.

The conference themes are leadership; education; citizenship; service and work.

Richard Woo of the SF Conservation Corps said the themes were chosen to reflect the societal swing away from "Yuppiedom" and back to the direction of active citizenship.

He said the conference is expected to attract over 300 representatives from higher education, conservation corps programs, urban volunteerism, government and major foundations.

The conference will be sponsored by the Human Environment Center and the National Association of Service and Conservation Corps.

For more information call Richard Woo at 928-7322.

CACA Offers Scholarships, Essay Contest

SAN FRANCISCO - The Chinese American Citizens Alliance is accepting applications for its annual high school scholarship awards program for Chinese students who plan to attend a college or university. It is also sponsoring a national annual essay contest for high school students.

Ten scholarships of $1,000 will be awarded. The deadline for submitting applications is Apr. 11.

The Grand Lodge National Annual Essay Contest will be held on Apr. 19, 10 am to noon, at the SF Lodge.

Contestants will be given two hours to write a 500 word essay on a topic which will be announced at the contest. The 13 prizes will range from $50 to $600.

Application forms for the scholarships and essay contest are available at the SF Lodge, CACA, 1044 Stockton St., SF, CA 94108, or call 982-4618 between 7:30 pm and 9:30 pm.

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Chen Kaige Uses Landscape Masterfully In Controversial Film *Yellow Earth*

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO - **Yellow Earth** is by no means the "breakthrough" film of Chinese cinema it is reputed to be, but such a label is really unfair to such a delicate and visually-stunning drama.

The film, to be shown at the SF International Festival Friday, March 21, at 7:30 pm at the Palace of Fine Arts, and Saturday March 22, at 7:00 pm at the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley, is set in the scenic hills of Northern Shaanxi Province.

Chen Kaige, the 32-year-old director whose first feature this is, uses the spacious and sparsely-populated landscape to create mood and reinforce the hopelessness and isolation of the central character, a young 12-year-old girl who is desperate to escape the fate of girls in her small village -- forced marriage.

Xue Bai in *Yellow Earth*

CRITICISM IN CHINA

This film has elicited discussion, and some criticism in the PRC, partly because it shows a very poor community in China, but, one suspects, even more because it shows a revolutionary from the Communist base at Yan'an in 1939 totally ineffectual in his dealings with the hill people. He is supposed to collect folk songs as an inspiration to the troops, but in recording the melodies of the people he misses the substance of their lives and the fact that all of their songs are sad and fatalistic.

China is still today grappling with the problem of diehard traditions and ethnic customs at odds with state-imposed policies. What makes **Yellow Earth** special is that it not only convincingly describes a situation that might have occurred in 1939, but has a current application in demonstrating that ideology is often at a loss when faced with centuries of tradition.

The soldier may be right in opening up the young girl's mind to the vistas that await her, but if he can't back it up with deeds, what good is he?

According to Steve Horowitz, an authority on Chinese films who works for the SF Film Festival, China is trying to limit distribution of this film to only those distributors, like the World Theatre in San Francisco, who already have the rights to show the film. China has not made a specific charge against the film.

The World Theatre is slated to show **Yellow Earth** at the beginning of next month, but circulation of the film outside US Chinatowns is still uncertain, according to Horowitz and the World Theatre, which at one time owned and later sold the US rights to the film.

What director Chen Kaige is able to do in **Yellow Earth** that has eluded many recent films from China is to not let post-1949 events intrude upon a pre-1949 story.

In addition, he uses the landscape beautifully to underline the loneliness of a young girl who has the intelligence to profit from her independent mind, but who needs an outside force to escape her fate.

The director explained in one interview how an emotional encounter with the Yellow River led to his making the film.

"One morning, we (Chen Kaige and his cameraman Zhang Yimou) saw an old man drawing a pail of water from the river. At that precise moment, we knew how the film would be and how to write it. In the story, the central character Cui Qiao is full of imagination and hope. But her fate is inextricably linked to the Yellow River, to the water that fed her.

SPARSENESS

"In the film, we did not depict villainy, nor the conflict between the father and daughter, nor how the characters change after their contact with the outside world, nor articulate the motives behind their decisions. In its sparseness, the film tries to capture the character of a people and their relationships."

Yellow Earth has some slow sections that need better development and the ending has ambiguity where there should be none. At times the film seems more concerned with anthropology than the unity of the drama.

But the direction is more sophisticated than in many recent films from China, and the acting of Xue Bai as the young girl is natural, a key element in making her plight so moving and the young cadre's failure to rescue her a tragic misunderstanding.

However, **Yellow Earth** is no breakthrough, except in the sense of marking the debut of a good director.

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Plight of One Chinese American In Singing with Chinese Chorus

By VICTOR LOW

I love to sing. I have spent years developing this art of singing in different languages. Thus, when I read about the Chinese Symphonic Concert II at Davies Hall, I auditioned and became a part of the Chinese chorus that augmented the SF Opera Chorus in performing the Yellow River Cantata. The musical experience was uplifting to both performers and audience. By the end of the East Meets West concert, people left misty-eyed.

I, too, was amazed. Yet, as a Chinese American, I felt hollow because each half of me was not validated. When I practiced with the Chinese Chorus, it was assumed that I spoke Mandarin (I don't); and when we practiced with the Opera Chorus, the non-Chinese members there kept asking me how to pronounce the text, as if we Chinese were one homogeneous group. It was just too much trouble to give both groups a history lesson on the Chinese American experience!

This heady experience left me with one inspiring thought: bettering US-China relations through cultural events is a great idea; ennobling the Chinese American experience is the other. We need artists of the first rank, steeped in both traditions, to give this idea shape and content. For starters, how about a cantata on the Angel Island experience? The obstacles will be many but I can't think of anything more challenging or more rewarding over the long haul.

(Victor Low is a soloist with the First Chinese Baptist Church in SF, a guest artist with the Flowing Stream Ensemble, and a member of the Winifred Baker Chorale.)

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Thurs., March 20 三月二十日 星期四
Yamaha Fish Stall 2:45, 6:25, 10:00 雅馬哈魚檔
Crane Flying Back 1:00, 4:35, 8:10 仙鶴飛翔
Fri., March 21 三月廿一日 星期五
Qiu Jin 1:45, 4:45, 7:50 秋瑾
Documentaries 1:15, 4:15, 7:20 紀錄片：
Seven Star Rocks 七星岩
Chrysanthemum Festival 小欖菊花會
Sat., March 22 三月廿二日 星期六
Myth Of a City 1:00 台北神話
Matrimony 4:10 結婚
** The above admission is good for only two features.
The Girl In Red 7:00 清場
Made in China: 9:00 紅衣少女
The Herdsman 9:30 中國製造
Sun., March 23 牧馬人 三月廿三日 星期日
Life 1:00, 4:25 人生
Documentaries 12:30, 3:55 紀錄片：
Beauty in Motion 美在運動中
Bicycle Girl 輕騎女郎
**The above admission is good for only two features.
Celso And Cora 7:00 清場
Perfumed Nightmare 9:00 菲律賓電影
Mon., March 24 三月廿四日 星期一
Black Dragonfly 1:00 黑蜻蜓
Doll Maker 2:50 泥人常傳奇
** The above admission is good for only two features.
Little Fugitive 5:50 清場 小逃犯
Matrimony 7:35 結婚
Run Away 9:25 策馬入林
Tues., March 25 三月廿五日 星期二
The Mute Girl 1:15, 4:35, 7:55 啞姑
Evening Rain 3:00, 6:25, 9:45 巴山夜雨
Wed., March 26 三月廿六日 星期三
Border Town 3:20, 7:15 邊城
The Happy Bachelors 1:15, 5:10, 9:00 快樂的單身漢
Thurs, March 27 三月廿七日 星期四
Teahouse 3:10, 7:30 茶館
The Legend of Tianyun Mt. 1:00, 5:25, 9:45 天雲山傳奇

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Alternate Family Services Finds Foster Homes for Refugee Youth

By JEANNIE LOOK

Imagine that you are homeless. Add to that picture the fact that you are only 12 years old, without your parents and recently escaped from your native country.

That scene may be hard to conjure up, but that is exactly the situation Nguyen (not his real name) faced four years ago when he arrived in this country.

Fortunately for Nguyen and 17 other refugee teenagers, they have now found homes and surrogate families through the aid of Alternative Family Services (AFS), a program which places youth without parents in foster homes. Since 1983, this agency has attempted to find foster care for unaccompanied refugee minors from Vietnam and Ethiopia.

Sixteen-year-old Nguyen has been living in a foster home for two and a half months now. Five years ago, unhappy with his family situation in Vietnam, he ran away from home with some friends, planning to make their way overland through Cambodia to Thailand. When his friends were detained by police in Cambodia, Nguyen continued, scared and alone, for the next three months till he arrived at the border. After almost a year in a Thai refugee camp, he was sponsored to the United States by an uncle.

His uncle put him up when he first arrived in San Francisco, but things didn't work out. According to Nguyen, "everything I said he didn't agree with." A school counselor referred Nguyen to AFS, which placed him with Meg and Jim McClain.

Under the AFS program, foster parents receive a non-taxable stipend to cover the costs of caring for a child in addition to a taxable incentive income. Children are referred from the Department of Social Services and the Juvenile Probation Department.

While young refugees served by Alternative Family Service share many of the same problems as American-born youth, those who arrive here homeless and parentless from another country "come over with a lot of educational needs and cultural differences to cope with," according to Susan Wilder, a foster home recruiter for AFS.

Oftentimes their education has been interrupted in their native country. Most of the refugee youth have spent time in refugee camps or have been traumatized by the separation from (or death of) their family. "Many are homesick and miss their parents and family members," Wilder said.

Some refugee youth feel guilt that they escaped and their family didn't. "There is a lot of hope placed on them—that somehow they are going to make it," said Wilder.

Alternative Family Services carefully attempts to link parents and youths for a match that is agreed upon by both sides. Meetings and counseling sessions allow time to discuss common problems and successes with other foster parents and children.

Extra assistance in legal matters, such as applying for permanent residence status and enrolling in special education and tutoring classes, are provided for refugee youth in the program.

The service is only able to finance care for young refugees until they turn 18, according to Wilder. Therefore, a lot of emphasis is placed on preparing the youth for living on their own. Counselors help youth obtain skills in finding and keeping a job, renting an apartment, completing high school and opening a bank account.

"All of these kids will be on their own by the time they are 18," said Wilder, "and that makes us all a little anxious."

When Nguyen was asked by a counselor what he wanted in a home, he said, "I want a home with a lot of love and understanding so I can talk to them and go to school."

Nguyen said that he often gets homesick. "I just go to Golden Gate Park and spend time and sit by a tree. And sometimes I go to my room alone and I get [home]-sick," he said.

"He doesn't understand why he can go to any country in the world, but he can't go back to Vietnam. And sometimes I don't understand either," said Meg McClain.

While Nguyen has benefited from the program, the McClains, who have taken five refugee teens into their home, have learned from Nguyen as well. "Nguyen is my first son," said Jim McClain, father of three daughters. "I'm used to being the 'bastion of knowledge,' Now, he teaches me. He's taught me respect for the thoughts of a teenager."

"The only background we have is that we raised three children of our own," said Meg McClain. "I feel that these foster kids—they're just the same as our own kids. They need love and understanding."

Alternative Family Services is still in need of suitable homes for their Special Population Program for refugees. For information on the program, contact Susan Wilder at 5352 Mission Street or 239-2900.

This article originally appeared in the Tenderloin Times.

Simon Cheuk has been appointed passenger sales manager of Japan Air Lines in San Francisco. A 17-year veteran with JAL, Cheuk was an account executive prior to his promotion.

Bilingual Children Associated with Better Grades

STANFORD – Among Asians, Hispanics, foreign-born blacks and foreign-born Anglos, "where a foreign language is spoken at home, the kids are doing better in school," preliminary results of the Study of Stanford and the Schools reveal.

This could mean that adolescents who become assimilated to American educational norms, speaking only one language, may work less hard in school, said Sanford M. Dornbusch, professor of human biology and sociology, in an initial report to parents and teachers from high schools participating in the study.

When parents are asked to explain this finding, they suggest that students from dual-language families "know they have a tougher row to hoe and work harder."

Learning a second language can help students develop a better understanding of the structure of English, which native-born Anglos simply take for granted.

Put another way, "when you start to study French or another language, you really learn English," Dornbusch noted.

Initial data from the study show that both ethnicity and divorce are associated with high school grades.

Even when underlying differences in family and student behavior are taken into account, Asians tend to get higher grades, while blacks and Hispanics tend to receive lower grades.

"Asians work very hard," according to Dornbusch. "Vietnamese students report spending twice as much time on homework as other groups.

"Part of this may be due to language difficulties, and part may reflect cultural influences."

In what he calls "a strange and very upsetting finding," Hispanic females tend to have lower grades than would be expected.

Among Hispanic females, parental emphasis on conformity is strongly associated with lower grades—more than for any other group studied.

For Hispanic male students, however, "there's no impact at all," he adds. "That's startling."

One Hispanic mother suggested that Hispanic male students who "knuckle under" to parental controls eventually see themselves gaining dominance within the family. Young women may see this same control as a permanent condition and diminish their efforts.

Another "puzzling result," Dornbusch said, is the lack of a relationship between the level of effort reported by young black male students and their grades.

"This is not true for black females or for any other group," he said. Hard work is usually associated with somewhat better grades.

Dornbusch said the assertion that ethnic minority parents don't care about their child's performance in school is "hogwash."

"They care a great deal," he emphasized.

Divorce also has a significant effect on school performance, he added.

"Parental breakups in the first six years of a child's life have a long-lasting impact. High school grades are lower for those children than for those whose parental breakup comes after the child reaches age six.

"The children from single-parent households, as well as stepchildren, do less well in school than those from households which include both natural parents."

Nationally, he noted, 20 percent of all children are now in single-parent households. About half of all young children in America today will have lived in a single-parent household by the time they reach age 18.

Among Asians and blacks, the impact on high school grades of being in a single-parent household is weaker than among Anglos and Hispanics.

More than four out of five Asian households include both natural parents. Among blacks, households with two natural parents now are a minority.

In both these instances, the overall pattern for the community or extended family ties may reduce the impact of the individual child's parental status, Dornbusch suggested.

For every ethnic group studied, an emphasis on openness to diversity, rather than close conformity with parental views, was associated with higher grades in school.

Anglo families tended to permit more diversity than other ethnic groups. Even though emphasis on conformity was high within Asian families, those Asian children who reported that their families permitted diverse views received somewhat higher grades.

Dornbusch's findings are part of the Study of Stanford and the Schools, made possible by the Hewlett Foundation, Irvine Foundation, Bank of America Foundation, individual trustees of the California Family Foundation, the Stanford Center for the Study of Youth Development, and Father Flanagan's Boys' Home.

Those collaborating with Dornbusch on the study from the Center for the Study of Youth Development included Michael Fraleigh, sociology graduate student; Philip L. Ritter, anthropologist; Dr. P. Herbert Leiderman, professor of psychiatry; and Donald F. Roberts, professor of communication.

Collin Quock Named Outstanding Alumnus

SAN FRANCISCO - Collin Quock, a cardiologist at Chinese Hospital and St. Francis Hospital, was one of seven alumni of the University of SF recently named for the annual alumni service awards. The awards honor those alumni who have demonstrated outstanding service and dedication to the University and the Alumni Association. They will be presented April 19 at SF's Meridien Hotel.

UCLA Professor Philip C.C. Huang Wins Book Award

LOS ANGELES - Philip C.C. Huang, a UCLA professor of history, has been awarded the American Historical Association's John K. Fairbank Prize in East Asian History for his book "The Peasant Economy and Social Change in North China." The book, published by Stanford University Press, was named the most outstanding book in its field published between June 1983 and June 1985.

In his social and economic history, Huang presents a new interpretation of the origins and nature of the agrarian crisis that gripped North China in the three centuries prior to the 1949 revolution.

Huang's book took him more than a decade to write. He compiled data on 33 villages, went to China to interview peasants about the details of past landholding and cropping patterns, and drew upon wartime Japanese field research materials, which he described as the largest and most systematic body of intelligence on a peasant society.

Huang is now working on a sequel to his book, that will focus on the Yangzi delta area of Shanghai. It is tentatively titled *The Family Farm in China: Past and Present.*

Pan Magna Plaza Plan Receives Environmental Review

SAN FRANCISCO - The city's planning department is preparing an environmental review report for the Pan Magna Plaza project, site of the old International Hotel.

A public hearing date has been set for Apr. 24.

The public comment period is from Mar. 14 to Apr. 28. Written comments should be sent to the environmental review officer at 450 McAllister St., SF, CA 94102.

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Out of the Ethnic Ghetto:
From Chinatown to Middle Class America

If we were more accepted as being potential contributors, we would just . . . really have fared better.
Shirley Wong, musician

By WYNETTE YAO

It is by now well known that although America is a nation of immigrants, it has given a very selective welcome to the peoples who have reached its doorstep. For many groups, acceptance and assimilation into American society have been achieved only after struggle carried out by several generations. Making the transition to the new country has exacted its toll of personal sacrifice and the breaking of the age-old continuity of traditions.

Those interviewed in this article are Chinese Americans who belong to the crucial transition generation in the assimilation process. They were born and raised in San Francisco Chinatown in the 1930s and 1940s; they moved gradually to surrounding suburbs after World War II. Their experiences have spanned community ghetto and suburban neighborhood, lower and middle class, and the status of being immigrants' children to that of being responsible professionals and parents.

The parents and grandparents of this generation were the original immigrants who risked life and limb to come to America: immigration became illegal after the passage of the Exclusion Act of 1882, for all Chinese except merchants. Brave, resourceful and often desperate, many passed on to their children their drive to survive and prosper, come what may.

My Dad had a lot of initiative. He happened to be a person who was completely illiterate—he could not read or write Chinese or English, and yet he became quite successful without being educated. To him, there was nothing insurmountable, he would always find a way . . .
Laura Fong, junior high and high school educator

However, while giving their children a sense of responsibility and a drive to succeed, their parents did not really understand the new world they found themselves in, nor how to achieve more in life than simple survival.

I was an apprentice butcher at age 12. My father was a butcher in Chinatown, and my mother wanted to be sure I had a craft of some sort. I loathed it . . . after you learned a few basics, it's all work, work, work—it's repetition. My mother was a seamstress who worked in a sewing factory half a block from home, and she brought sewing home at night, besides doing the cooking and the child-raising.
Jack Quan, retired chemical engineer

There was very litle good conversation that enters into the home—it was always just basic necessity. "Are you ready for dinner? Have you washed up? Have you made your bed?"
Laura Fong

Until World War II, the physical and cultural terrain in which most Chinese Americans in the 1930s and 1940s existed was strikingly narrow and barren—inhabitants of Chinatown were restricted to a crowded, eight-block-square area by the denial of housing and work opportunities outside of the streets that formed their boundaries. Residents did not even feel comfortable taking a walk outside of Chinatown.

Many of the parents were very cautious of having their children going past Chinatown tunnel—Stockton Street tunnel—or taking the cable car any further than Market Street. Because we seemed to have a psychic boundary—we had to know what our place was. And when I was growing up, there were very few tourists—and we seemed to be the tourists when we left Chinatown.
Shirley Wong

China was perceived as the real homeland, and though they did not really understand its ways and traditions, many of the children built up a romanticized image of China.

Despite the fact that . . . your parents tell you, "If you don't eat your rice—if you were in China, you wouldn't even have anything, so be thankful"—in spite of that, you tend to pick out the nice things that you've heard, and you take that and you run with it, and romanticize it.
Philip Choy, architect

While their immigrant parents clung to the ways and traditions of the land they knew, American schools, movies, comic books and other contacts with the world outside Chinatown did not provide help or encouragement to join American society either. An unconscious and unpleasant feeling of inferiority prevailed, which, when combined with language and cultural differences, resulted in "in-grouping," or what one interviewee terms "reverse superiority."

My first exposure to be outside Chinatown was high school—it was a very lonely experience. Prior to this all my schooling was totally Chinese, and the only people who weren't were the teachers. Then I went to this high school where the Chinese became a real minority. And very often when this happens, then the minority, the Chinese, will group together. They don't have the sense of confidence to come out—they're very quiet and sit back. So they tend to group together, because by grouping together there's a sense of strength. And then there's this idea of a reverse superiority complex, so that puts a lot of mistrust among the groups, and it really hinders integration.
Laura Fong

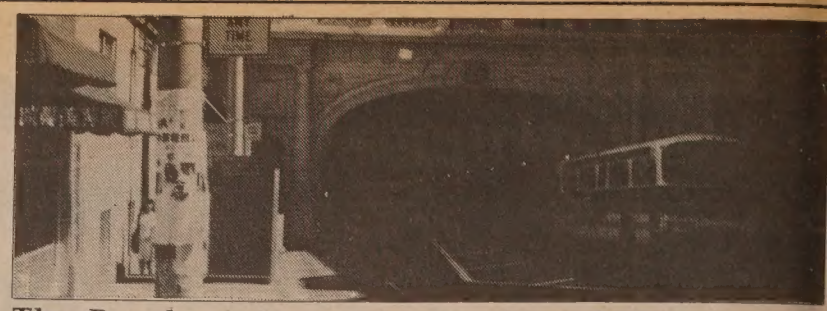
I think the idea of being very proud of the culture, and being Chinese, is . . . pathetic. Because I think you do that to maintain your own self-esteem within the community, but when you think wider, and by the time you go to high school, you realize that you're not relating, nobody relates to you. And here you're learning a language and it's not your language, and you're learning customs that are not from your parentage . . . you feel like you're a second class citizen, you really do. You don't feel like you're going to really amount to much. So the idea of being within those boundaries seemed to be always going backwards, not forwards. If we were more accepted as being potential contributors, we would just . . . really have fared better.
Shirley Wong

World War II broke these actual and psychological barriers. When the United States joined the war in 1941, the "silent" generation was allowed to join the army and the work force. Having had this glimpse of the outside world and forming marriages upon their return, they began to move out of Chinatown in the 1950s, usually to a place only a few blocks away on the first move, and then further away.

However, despite the breakthrough that had occurred during the war, they still encountered discrimination in neighbors and real estate agencies.

So I came out [from the university], and I got married—and it was time for us to invest in a home. It was a rude awakening for me, because we weren't allowed to buy homes where we wanted to. There were all kinds of restrictions, and it got to be a game, where the realtors wouldn't even show you homes except in a certain area . . . and you would find that all Chinese were moving into these areas.
Laura Fong

Even three weeks before our wedding, we couldn't find a place to live in Berkeley. We would knock on the door of an apartment, with the want ads in our hand. The door would open, and somebody would call up from way up the stairs, out of sight: "Yes? Who is it?" We would say: "Well, we've come to look at your apartment." They'd say: "I'll be right down!" As soon as they saw my wife and me—we were well-dressed—they would say: "Oh, sorry. I can't rent to you. Don't ask me why, but I just can't." And that was the end of the story.
Jack Quan



The Broadway Tunnel on Stockton Street was once a boundary beyond which Chinese seldom ventured.

In finding work or selecting programs of study, they were also channeled into certain areas.

This was back in 1949, and there was still a lot of discrimination. We were coming out of high school, and most of our white classmates were able to obtain positions, but there's a whole handful of Chinese kids that are not able to. So IBM came down and announced that whoever doesn't have a job after graduation can come down and be trained as a key-puncher. . . . I did a lot of pavement pounding in those days! It was crushing—you can take "no" for only so many times, then it knocks a lot of confidence out of you. But at the same time, I think, you're realistic enough to know that this is the way it's going to be. I just have to take what's offered to me.
Rose Gee, computer programmer

When I first went to school, I went into the pharmacy program. And at the University of California the pharmacy program at that time was four years . . . they had a quota—three Asian males, and two Asian females. Because they feel the female students will drop out, so they would come out every year with three or four Asian students. And the Chinese community would not have more than three or four turnovers a year, so therefore they felt that the community doesn't need more, and they don't need to train any more of your kind.
Laura Fong

Eventually, members of the transition generation did find housing and jobs—but feelings of insecurity remain long after material difficulties are over.

For the first time I had white neighbors. I always had this feeling that you represent the Chinese people. So you try not to annoy them, and . . . you try not to be dirty. [Laughs.] I think I still feel somewhat that way, to this day. I don't invite whites to my home unless I really know that they don't care about things like that—housekeeping, and having a showpiece home, something that looks like a magazine cover.
Rose Gee

In the growing up process, a man's mind—well, my mind—is conditioned to the fact that there is discrimination. Now sometimes it wears a little heavy, because there may not have been discrimination and I might have been imagining it—but I'll never know. I would not want to go and join some exclusive clubs, even if I could afford it. My mind's been conditioned—and I don't like to go places where I'm not wanted. Even though I myself might want to join, but I've gotten cold shoulders before in social circles that are mixed, and I don't feel I want to voluntarily enter a situation like that.
Jack Quan

It is this spiritual toll for which no material comfort can fully compensate.

The values that emerge from this generation are partly traditional Chinese, and partly of American mainstream culture in the 1940s and 1950s, colored in both cases by the perspective of having been an underdog class, economically and socially. Respect for authority, elders and education, for example, are the more traditional values that can be found among the members of the bridge generation.

There are Western values, too—the belief in an individual holding independent views, the desire for a home of one's own, apart from one's parents, and the agreement with "fighting for one's rights." Powerless frustration against unfairness led above all to the need for security, and to the only amends they could seek—the satisfaction of giving the next generation the linguistic skills, education and social confidence to enter mainstream American society.

I always need the security of owning my own home, that's my one dream! I also want to live in an area where my kids can have the best schooling. I want them to be in a situation where they can feel comfortable with whites, that they can talk to them on a one-to-one basis . . . that they can articulate the same way they do—the whites do—when they grow up . . . because after all, you are going to be in America, and you're going to work in America, and it wasn't as if we had a business in Chinatown where they need Chinese.
Rose Gee

It is in this strong sense of generations that one finds the most positive aspect of the assimilation process, a process of transition and continuity. Having come of parents who were forced to leave their homes by the political and economic collapse of the last Chinese dynasty, and having raised children who have not known poverty, the transition generation understands from first-hand experience what gains and losses assimilation involves.

Their experiences reveal glimpses of the unsung heroism of some of the immigrant parents, the humor and spirit with which some members of the '40s generation have learned to meet discrimination, and the passivity and bitterness of enduring repeated, seemingly undefeatable rejection. It is a pity that because acceptance was so reluctantly given, much of the continuity of traditions has been lost in the assimilation of this generation of Chinese Americans into society.

(The author graduated from Swarthmore College [Pennsylvania] in 1981 with a major in history, and has been in Taipei, Taiwan for the last three years, studying Chinese and working as a reporter in the arts. Her interviews, done several years ago, were funded by a youth grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. —Ed.)

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EVENTS

ONGOING TILL MAR. 27

Fifth annual Bay Area Asian American International Film Festival. Kokusai Theatre, 1700 Post St., SF; World Theater, 644 Broadway, SF; Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Info: 863-0814.

ONGOING TILL APRIL 5

(Fridays 8:15 pm, Saturdays 2:30 and 8:15 pm, Sundays 2:30 pm)

Bilingual play of the Middle Kingdom, *The Rich Miser*. Features kung fu battle, imperial dance, costumes from Hong Kong. Buddha's Universal Church, 720 Washington St., SF. Ticket info: 982-6116 or 421-3325.

ONGOING TILL APRIL 12

Display of festive kites by Lee Toy. Tygress 50 Asian Gift and Gallery, 2118 Hayes St. near Cole. Open Wed. - Sat. noon to 6 pm.

ONGOING TILL JULY 29

"Marvels of Medieval China: Those Lustrous Song and Yuan Lacquers." Asian Art Museum of SF, Golden Gate Park.

THURS., MARCH 20

7 pm

Talk on visas and naturalization. Chinatown Library, 1135 Powell St., SF. Free. 989-6770.

FRI., MARCH 21

11 am

Chinatown Resource Ctr. "Alleyway Faire" celebrating the completion of Joice St. renovation project. On Joice St. next to Cameron House. 391-4133.

9 am - 5 pm

LaPointe Co. International Trade Seminar. Hacienda de Las Flores, 2100 Donald Drive, Moraga, CA. $75 for morning or evening session; $125 whole day. Buffet lunch $5. 283-1433.

SAT., MARCH 22

9 am

Asians Now presents half hour on traditional Chinese medicine. Interviews with Barbara Bernie, president of SF's American Foundation of Trad. Chinese Medicine; Prof. Wang Yu-Run and Dr. Shen Jai-qi from Shanghai College of Trad. Chinese Medicine. KTVU Channel 2.

10 am

Talk by IRS agent James Su on filing income tax returns, with information about tax terms, withholding tax, deductions. Asian Women's Resource Ctr., 940 Washington St., SF. 788-1008.

10:30 am - noon

Workshop on family daycare regulations update 1986. 777 Stockton St., Rm. 202.

10:30 am - 12:30 pm

Book party for *Japanese American Journey: the Story of a People*, a collection of biographies of notable Japanese Americans. Light refreshments. Asian Branch Library, 449 - 9th St., Oakland. (273-3400)

TUES., MARCH 25

6:30 pm

"Refugee Economic Adaptation: An Example from the Tenderloin of SF," a talk/slide presentation by Visiting Lecturer Chuong Chung. Asian American Studies Library, 101 Wheeler Hall, UC Berkeley. 642-6555.

SAT., MARCH 29

2 and 7 pm

Annual concert by San Jose Taiko Group, with special guest Michiko Akao, renowned bamboo flutist from Japan. Independence Performing Arts Ctr., Independence High School, North Jackson Ave. near McKee Rd., San Jose. Tickets $10 to $15. Info: Pam Matsuoka, (408) 293-9344.

'Lights! Camera! Asians!' Presents 3 Asian Artists

BERKELEY - On March 28 from 7 to 9 pm, the Asian American Studies Program of UC Berkeley will present a forum with three noted Asian Americans in the arts.

Filmmaker Wayne Wang, Novelist Ruthanne Lum McCunn, and actress Laureen Chew will discuss the economic and artistic conflicts Asian face when working in the film industry.

In the wake of critical acclaim for his latest film *Dim Sum*, Wang will discuss the merits and limits of independent productions as opposed to studio-backed films.

Chew will reflect on what artistic control an actor wields in the production of a film.

Finally, McCunn will highlight the problems a writer experiences when her work is translated into the medium of film.

The event will be held in 10 Evans Hall, on the UC Berkeley campus. (642-6555)

Hotel Conversion Meeting Slated For Mar. 26

SAN FRANCISCO - A public meeting will be held on the Chinatown-North Beach Residential Hotel Conversion Moratorium on Mar. 26.

The 3:30 pm meeting will be at the Cameron House library, 920 Sacramento St.

Call Lorraine Lowe at 982-2756 for more information.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT P/T to grow into full time. Provide staff support, do proposal writing and fundraising. Computer knowledge helpful. For nonprofit com. dev. agency in Asian com. Resume to: EBALDC, 310 8th St. #309, Oakland, CA 94607, Phone: 763-2970. By 4/4/86

SECRETARY, CITY OF ALBANY. Requires 100 WPM shorthand, 60 wpm typing. Full-time plus bi-monthly night meetings. Salary range $1,513-$1,771 per month. For application phone (415) 528-5710 or apply in person at Administration Office, City Hall, 1000 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, CA 94706. Closing date: 3/31/86.

ACCOUNTANT, CITY OF ALBANY. Requires Bachelor's Degree with specialization in accounting or auditing procedures. Salary range $1,850-$2,039 per month. For application phone (415) 528-5710 or apply in person at Administration Office, City Hall, 1000 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, CA 94706. Closing date: 3/31/86.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for construction of the Water Treatment Plant, at the Southern Maximum Security Complex, Tehachapi, California. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001, until 4:00 p.m., April 8, 1986, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This project comprises furnishing/installing and construction of the Water Treatment Plant and includes all site work, mechanical, electrical and plumbing as indicated within the construction documents.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001; at area builders exchanges; minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8963 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A prebid conference is scheduled for 1:30 p.m., March 25, 1986 at the Construction Manager's trailer at the Tehachapi, Southern Maximum Security Complex site. On-site inspections may be scheduled after the pre-bid conference by contacting John Ratelle at (805) 822-4402.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.

Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, by the close of business on the day of the bid opening date.

In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of three percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or the whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES COUNTY OF KERN

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Unit, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 94283-0001.

An unofficial estimate for the project is $650,000.00

A 10 percent bidders bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

CLASSI-ADS

Registered Nurse

F/T for Home Health Agency. Bilingual Cantonese needed. Call Joseph Lam at Self Help for the Elderly Home Care, 640 Pine St., SF 94108. 982-9171, Ext. 45.

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LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95733
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Golden Sun Company Gift Center, 888 Brannan St., #2055, San Francisco, CA 94103:
Ha To Dang, 1005 Powell St., Apt. 204, San Francisco, CA 94108.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Ha To Dang
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 3, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95598
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Ellery Studios, 2859 22nd. St., San Francisco, CA 94107:
Barry Lyall Ellery, 2859 22nd. St., San Francisco, CA 94107.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/26/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Barry Ellery
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 26, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 96060
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. Urban Architectural, 68 Wentworth, San Francisco, CA 94108:
2. Lan & Cad Systems Consultants 68 Wentworth, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Sonny Louie, 631 - 21st. Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/13/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Sonny Louie
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 13, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 96052
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Macao Club, 1313 Stockton St., San Francisco, CA 94133:
Bill Wing Tow, 761 Clay Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/13/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Bill Wing Tow
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 13, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95573
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Third Party, 58 Second Street, 4th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105:
Rowland Hsu, 155 Paloma St., San Francisco, CA 94127.
Lydia Hsu, 155 Paloma St., San Francisco, CA 94127.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Rowland Hsu
Lydia Hsu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 26, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95417
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as U.S.A. Export House, 1030 Larkin St., #5, San Francisco, CA 94109:
Sethi, Amarjit S., 1030 Larkin St., #5, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/19/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Amarjit S. Sethi
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 19, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95427
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Douglas Lee, D.D.S., 728 Pacific Ave., Ste 706, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Douglas Lee, 877 Darien Way, San Francisco, CA 94127.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Douglas Lee
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95469
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as U.S.A. Roofing Co., 62 Williams Ave., San Francisco, CA 94124:
Vuong Han Sanh, 62 Williams Ave. San Francisco, CA 94124.
Thomas Woo, 578 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Vuong Han Sanh
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 21, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95533
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Walt's Diner, 801 - 7th Street, San Francisco, CA 94107:
Alice Ping Fong, 2522-28th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94116.
Sam Chee Fong, 2522-28th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94116.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Alice Ping Fong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 25, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95585
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as International Trading & Funding, 44 Montgomery, San Francisco, CA 94104:
Edmundo M. Campos, 353 Green St San Francisco, CA 94102.
Nanette Ujder, 353 Green St. San Francisco, CA 94102.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/26/86.
This business is conducted by a business trust.
Signed: Edmundo M. Campos Sr.
Nanette Ujder
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 26, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95927
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1) Harbinger films, 2) Corporate Media Design, 3) Laboratory for Science Education, 4) Science Education Project, 118 King St, 5th Fl. San Francisco, CA, 94107.
Lauren Erlandson Dunbar, 2330 Larkin St., #40, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: N/A.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Lauren E. Dunbar.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 10, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 94819
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Great Wall Photo Typesetting Co., 809 Sacramento St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Yunlan Cheung-Li, 1134 Jackson St., #1A, San Francisco, CA 94133.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 01/22/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Cheung Yun Lan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Jan. 27, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95201
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Hair of Fashion, 15 Walter U. Lum Place, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Peter C.H. Tran, 15 Walter U. Lum Place, San Francisco, CA 94108
Danny Ho Wong, 15 Walter U. Lum Place, San Francisco, CA 94108
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/01/86.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Peter C.H. Tran
Danny Ho Wong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 10, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95227
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chan's Art Studio, 1485 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109:
Philip K.K. Chan, 2315 43rd. Ave San Francisco, CA 94116.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/01/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Philip K.K. Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 10, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95291
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 951 Clement, 951 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Rungsi Srethabuth, 331 Judah St. San Francisco, CA 94122.
Verasakdi Sae-ung, 331 Judah St. San Francisco, CA 94122.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/17/86.
This business is conducted by co-partners.
Signed: Verasakdi Sae-ung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 13, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95893
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Kam Yuen Painting Co., 475 1/2 - 4th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Wai-Goon Chan, 475 1/2 - 4th Ave San Francisco, CA 94118.
Kam-Yuen Yee, 477 - 4th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Jun Nian Zeng, 935 Sutter St., #2, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Yas-Hua Li, 475 - 4th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/07/86.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Wai-Goon Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 7, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 96011
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Berasia, 110 Pacific Ave., #103, San Francisco, CA 94111:
Algonquin Development Corp., 110 Pacific Ave., #171, San Francisco, CA 94111.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/12/86.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Marion Garig, V.P.
Algonquin Dev. Corp.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 12, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95734
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Sang Sang Jewelry Company, 845 Washington St., San Francisco, CA 94108:
Judy Tsui, 1084 Clay St., #3, San Francisco, CA 94108.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Judy Tsui
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 3, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95747
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as 1. New China Treads 2.New China Threads, 42 Decatour St., San Francisco, CA 94103:
William K. Withers, 67 Molino, Mill Valley, CA 94941.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/04/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: W.K. Withers
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 4, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95784
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Yim Yeung Sewing Shop, 1015 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94133:
Yim Ling Yeung, 1290 Jackson St., Apt. #14, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Kwok Fai Yeung, 1290 Jackson St., Apt. #14, San Francisco, CA 94109.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by husband and wife.
Signed: Yim Ling Yeung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 4, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95787
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Secto Security System, 950 Stockton St., Suite 302, San Francisco, CA 94108:
Edward Wong, 30 Rey St., San Francisco, CA 94108.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Edward K. Wong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 5, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 96115
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Norton Motors, 2470 California St., San Francisco, CA 94115:
Japan-Auto Engines, Inc. (CA), 58 Second St., San Francisco, CA 94105.
This business is conducted by a corporation.
Signed: Japan-Auto Engines, Inc.
Rowland Hsu, President.
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Mar. 17, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

STATEMENT OF WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTNERSHIP OPERATING UNDER FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 085963
The following person has withdrawn as a general partner from the partnership operating under the fictitious business name of WALL COOT SYSTEM, 666 37th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121.
The fictitious business name statement for the partnership was filed on February 19, 1985. in the County of San Francisco.
The full name and residence of the person withdrawing as a partner: Markus Dolch, 291 Broderick, Apt. 15, San Francisco, CA 94117.
Signed: Markus Dolch
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of San Francisco County on February 18, 1986.
Pub.Dates:Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95367
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Professional Tax & Financial Services, 414 Clement St., Suite 4, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Robert W. Lee, 233 Wilshire Ave. Daly City, CA 94015.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/21/84.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Robert W. Lee
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 18, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95371
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Ceramar, 291 Broderick, Apt. 15, San Francisco, CA 94117:
Markus Dolch, 291 Broderick, Apt. 15, San Francisco, CA 94117.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Markus Dolch
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 18, 1986.
Pub. dates: Feb.27,Mar.6,13,20,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95390
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Cost Less Travel Bargain Center, 674 Broadway, Ste 201, San Francisco, CA 94133:
Kin Sang Edmund Wong, 68 Dalerose Court, Daly City, CA 94014.
Pinky Yee Ha Ng, 3712 Brunswick Court, South San Francisco, CA 94080.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 03/01/86.
This business is conducted by co-partners.
Signed: Kin Sang Edmund Wong
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 19, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95406
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as General Wash & Dry, 143 Eddy Street, San Francisco, CA 94102:
Muoi Dai Huynh, 1654 19th Ave., #2, San Francisco, CA 94122.
Bouaphet Sisouk, 1595 47th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 02/19/86.
This business is conducted by co-partners.
Signed: Muoi Dai Huynh
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Feb. 19, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.13,20,27,Apr.3,1986.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 95887
The following person(s) is (are) doing business as The Works, 463 Eighth Avenue, No. 1, San Francisco, CA 94118:
Maye-Lynn Ballard, 463 Eighth Avenue, No. 1, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Date registrant(s) commence business: 06/01/86.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Maye-Lynn Ballard
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on March 7, 1986.
Pub. dates: Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 054362
The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Norton Motors, 2740 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94115.
William V. Pinevich, 217 - 14th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in County on July 31, 1981.
This business was conducted by an individual.
Signed: William V. Pinevich
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on March 17, 1886.
Pub.Dates:Mar.20,27,Apr.3,10,1986.

說故事 講歷史

第三十五章

唐代大一統

胡靜廬

唐朝是中國歷史上繼漢代（公元前二〇六年—二四年）以後第二個黃金時代，無論政治、經濟、文化與對外發展各方面，都表現出卓越輝煌的成就。可是開國的皇帝李淵，却是貴族世家出身的平凡人物。是他的兒子李世民接帝位以後，才以傑出的才幹，創造了中國歷代王朝中一個最强盛的朝代。在當時的世界上，也可以稱得上是富强繁榮和文明昌盛的國家。

李淵是隋文帝楊堅的內侄（李淵的母親和文帝皇后獨孤氏是姐妹），和隋煬帝楊廣是姨表兄弟。在七歲時就承襲父親唐國公的爵位，後來又娶了隋定州總管鮮卑貴族竇族的女兒爲妻，皇親國戚，所以官運亨通，做過譙、隴、岐三州刺史，到煬帝朝任命他做太原留守（防禦司令官），擔負當時抵禦突厥和防止叛亂的雙重責任，鎮守北方。

說起李淵娶竇氏女，中國在男女婚姻上一個有名的故事：「雀屏中目」，出典就在他身上。

竇毅最鍾愛他的女兒，對於擇配選婿，非常認眞。他在官邸的屏風上畫上兩隻孔雀。凡是王孫公子要來求婚的，便發給每人兩支箭，要能射中孔雀的眼睛，才有資格當選。先先後後來了幾十人應試，却無一人能射中的。李淵到來，錚錚運發兩箭，都不偏不倚的各中一目，於是他當選了。所以中國舊社會便用它來形容選得佳婿，姻緣美好。常常喜聯上有「雀屏中選」的題詞，就是這個來歷。

李淵生有四個兒子，長子建成，次子世民，三子元霸（早死）老四元吉，都有才幹。特別是次子世民聰明機敏，識量過人，非常突出。隋煬帝大業十二年（公元六一六年）中原已經大亂，民變如火如荼，太原附近，盜匪群集，同時北方突厥，也乘機寇邊，隋煬帝遊幸江南，有心逃避，時局動蕩，人心皇皇。李淵父子看到隋政權已到崩潰邊緣，便採取了李世民具有遠見的策略，認爲奪取長安，佔有隋朝的都城，可以擴大政治影響，發生號召力量。同時瓦崗軍圍困洛陽隋朝的主要兵力都在函谷關以東，在關中的兵力薄弱，無力支援應變，所以佔據關中，可以暫時不捲入戰爭，能够養精蓄銳，掌握主動。於是在公元六一七年夏季李淵便從太原起兵，三路向長安進軍，十一月便迅速打下了長安，控制了渭水流域，得到了立國的基地。

當時李淵還不敢公開稱帝，假立了隋煬帝的十三歲的孫兒楊侑做傀儡皇帝（隋恭帝），用以安撫人心，招降納叛。等到公元六一八年隋煬帝被宇文化及殺了，李淵隨即在長安廢了恭帝，建立唐朝，改元武德，自稱唐高祖。立長子建成爲太子，次子世民爲秦王，四子元吉爲齊王，開始掃盪群雄，收拾殘局的工作，策劃全國統一的大計。

下午茶座

菲律賓清查馬可斯財富

菲律賓獨裁者馬可斯倒台，他和家人親信八十餘人飛到檀香山，據說還每天打長途電話回菲律賓左右政局。我們今天茶叙時，打開晚報一看，頭條新聞就是菲新政府發現馬可斯在瑞士銀行的存款逾八億美元。甲君說：「馬可斯在馬尼拉的寓所經已被新政府公開讓民衆參觀，讓人民看看在到處有貧民窟的國家中，他們的總統過的是怎麼樣的窮奢極侈生活。聽說馬可斯夫人的鞋子有三千對，衣服中不少是從未穿過的。」

乙：「報上說馬夫人不敢將她的衣物給別人，恐怕有人施『降頭』！」

丙君笑着說：「我聽到一個笑話：馬夫人從巴黎回來，一名隨從偷偷地告訴馬可斯說：太太用了十五萬美元買衣物呢！馬可斯一點也不覺得驚奇，反而問隨從說：那麼她還有三十五萬元未動用……。」

乙君也說：「另一個笑話是一名美國機師載馬可斯的一子二女坐小飛機，在菲島上飛行。他的兒子忽然說：如果我現在丟出一張十元披索的鈔票，下面一個窮人拾到，必然十分歡喜。大女兒說：那麼丟下兩張五元鈔吧！至少有兩個拾到的人歡喜。小女兒說：不如丟下十張一元鈔，讓十個人歡喜。美國機師再忍不住，掉頭說：把馬可斯夫婦掉下去，那菲律賓全國人民都會歡喜！」我們都大笑起來。

我說：「事實上馬可斯的財富何止瑞士銀行一個户口，他在美國有許多房地產，他在全球都有投資，他還利用下屬控制菲航、銀行、礦場和一些航業公司呢！」

甲：「我佩服菲律賓人民，在馬可斯倒台後馬上清查他所括的民脂民膏。回想四十年代，孔宋等家族和國民黨的貪官污吏逃來美國時，有誰去調查他們的財富。今天這些貪官多已向閻羅王報到，但他們的後裔還在擁着中國人民的血汗錢呢。」（陳志福）

讀者之聲

上太空與母職孰重

自從上月太空梭的悲劇發生後，希望任何有年輕孩子的母親都再三考慮，才參加太空梭的飛行。

挑選一個平民上太空，這是政府的一種外交式手段，爲了撫慰納稅的大衆。結果呢？太多的人急於去參加太空飛行，冀望這是成名的捷徑。（如果你以爲這種行爲是單純爲愛國，或是爲科技的發展，那你未免是過份天眞了。）

你可能這樣辯論：即使在公路上？一個人也能遭遇車禍而死亡！但把這在試驗階段的太空梭和汽車比較是絕對的荒謬。請問，萬一發生意外，是何者的致命率高？

想要得到一些名聲或光榮並不是件壞事——只要不是犧牲幼兒的幸福！

讓我們從心理方面來看看：以犧牲照顧幼兒來達到個人的夢想，是確實有點自私的成份在其中。

也許有些人不認爲那是一種自私，也許認爲它是一種生活方式，美國文化的一部份——孩子長到十八歲多離開父母，而子女們爲着自己的方便，當父母年老時把他們送進養老院去。夫妻一言不合便離婚，也不管誰去料理孩子。所以養成人人爲己，對離棄任何人都不會有內疚。唉！「爲己萬歲」。（石少潔）

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全英文每千十六元

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故國風光

一八三、秦儒

劍門天下雄

川陝公路路綫，在抗日戰爭中（一九三七—一九四五年）是中原前綫與重慶大後方交通的主動脈。自陝西寶鷄越秦嶺過大巴山直達成都，接成渝綫（渝是重慶的簡稱）。這條公路大多是沿着古驛道裁曲取直改建而成的，是一條漫長的崎嶇山路，盤旋紓回於群山峻嶺中，雖然不是古代那樣的間關棧道，已有現代公路的雛形，可是路面窄，險礙多，安全還是沒有保障的。筆者在戰時每年都去重慶述職，在一九四四年以前，中美聯軍沒有掌握制空權以前，都是走西北公路的。那時沿途車輛行駛，沒有一天沒有翻落懸岩的車禍的。在旅途中，誰都提心吊膽！

五盤嶺是川陝分界處，這一帶道路就非常險窄，一邊靠山，一邊臨壑，削壁千仞，下臨無地。很多地方是鑿山開道。嶺上有七盤關，道旁有石碣題爲「西秦第一關」。過此就是四川省的廣元縣了。

劍門關這段是最險峻的。由陝入川，過了秦嶺就是大劍門山區。旅客們一般習慣稱爲七十二峰，山脈連綿二百餘華里，峰巒並峙，形如刀斧修削而成，上接雲天，莫測高度。對着公路，遠望有三座高峰陡立，其中峰最高，像豎立着的一顆大橄欖，上下兩端細，中部山腰獨粗。左右兩峰，嵯峨側立，成一個「山」字形，三峰連接的地方，像是峭壁中斷，穿行有一條狹窄的通道，就是川陝公路必經的口子，這裡就叫「劍門關」。唐詩人杜甫有「惟天有設險，劍門天下壯」，和「一夫怒臨關，百萬未可傍」的詩句。晉人張載的「劍閣銘」寫着「惟蜀之門，作固作鎮，是曰劍閣，壁立千仞。窮地之險，極地之峻」，都是描寫它的雄險氣勢的。關上豎立一塊高大的石碑，三面的上半部都刻有「古劍門關」四個大字，下半部分刻李白的「劍閣賦」，和杜甫、陸游的詩，可惜都沒有鐫刻完篇，半途而廢，算是一件「未完成的傑作」。劍門關巔，有三國時代蜀漢姜維屯兵戍守的舊址。有石碣刻着「漢大將軍姜伯約屯兵處」。

劍閣縣城在萬山叢中，公路傍城邊而過。以前這裡盛產一種藤條做的手杖，款式古雅，過客很多購買作爲紀念的。

劍門附近還有「小劍門」，形勢險要不下於大劍門，也是三國時蜀漢的重要關隘。不過地勢較低，是通昭化的大道，在軍事價值上不及大劍門的重要。

劍閣縣「覺苑寺」的壁畫，是明代（公元一三六八—一六四四年）的藝術寶藏。覺苑寺在武連驛西面，創建於唐代。現在的廟宇都是明朝重修的。大雄寶殿上有壁畫十幅，描繪釋迦牟尼佛的年譜。畫像莊嚴，形態欲活。配景的樓閣亭台，畫得也輝煌瑰麗，素來爲歷代畫家所欣賞稱讚，列爲少有的保存文物，頗有觀賞價值。

燼餘拾掇

七十七、協辦動員民訓

政訓處長蕭淑宇原來就是國民黨改組派的成員，是汪精衛的龍套（中國人常用舞台上搖旗吶喊的龍套比作政治上的幫伙）。一九三〇年汪精衛在北京籌組擴大會議失敗，到一九三二年中央召集國難會議，團結黨內各派系，他才再度出來。後來孫科辭行政院長，由汪精衛接任，蕭淑宇也被選爲立法委員（過去中央立法委員都是各派系分贓式的圈選的）。他在上海一度辦勞動大學，出「新創造」雜誌，很受汪的賞識，他也非常活躍。一九三五年底汪精衛遇刺受傷，出國療養，背景垮了，他也收拾攤子，向復興社投靠，這個人純粹是投機分子，政治嗅覺，無疑是很靈敏的。到江西任政訓處長，他知道熊式輝是政學系的台柱，對CC和復興社都是表面應付的，所以盡量避免暴露他的政治色彩，即使想拉攏康澤（別動總隊長復興社的江西負責人）的關係表示接近中央系統，也不敢明目張膽的活動。同時蕭淑宇幹了空頭的立法委員多年，手底下並不能豢養幹部，也還要慢慢地招兵買馬，才能開始政治活動，因此他到任初期是很老實的。南京失陷，中央政府第一步遷到武漢，集中社會賢達，愛國人士組織國民參政會，汪精衛被選爲議長，等於戰時國會，在政治上起點作用了，蕭淑宇又投回舊主人的懷抱想借聲勢，抓機會擴大自己的權力，實際掌握政訓處，佔一塊地盤，培養私人的力量。政訓處的人事業務在我手裡，我在這個團體有歷史基礎，有堅守的原則，他是無法收買的，也是無法搬動的，所以我接受外勤任務，正是他求之不得的。他到處吹捧我對辦幹部訓練的成績，簡直說成了訓練專家，使熊主席民政廳長都相信了。我到政治講習院兼職，他調虎離山的策略有了初步效果，此番又派去第五行政專區籌辦民衆動員幹部訓練，他就更有了結果，正式可以向熊主席要求，臨時派人代理組訓科長的職務。

蕭淑宇召來的兩員大將，一個是上海文壇號稱「屁股詩人」的曾今可（三十年代在上海住過的僑胞大概都知道）。其所以享有如此的美名，是出自他的臭名遠揚的詩句：「……可愛的春天呵！連女人的屁股都懶得摸了！……」一些人說他是頹廢派。在國難當頭，他還寫了「國家事，管他娘，打打麻將」的臭詩，實在像個瘋子！政訓處宣傳科長辭職，就是這位曾今可接任了宣傳科長。

組訓科我是出差性質，並不能開去我的職務。蕭淑宇派了他過去勞動大學的學生黃賢度（現在是江西省政協的祕書長）以專員名義代理科務，這個人平平穩穩的，看來還是容易相處的人。這時我早已厭倦和蕭淑宇共事，對時局的發展，個人的前途已經在考慮出路，既無戀棧的念頭，這些舉動我也無動於衷了。（胡靜廬）

快人快語

糊塗劫匪

一個初出道的刦匪走進一間銀行，走到一個經理面前，從口袋中拿出手槍，指着經理說：「快點，快點給錢我！」

經理不慌不忙地答他說：「請把手槍放下來，我們可以慢慢地談。首先讓我告訴你，我是管賬目的，我這裏沒有現鈔。」

刦匪：「管賬目的也好，那麼你趕快把銀行的存欵都轉進我的戶口裏吧！」

爲倡議捐建台山教育電視台敬告台山鄉親書

列位旅美加鄉親：

隨着中國大陸政策「開放」，我邑鄉里紛紛回台山舉辦公益事業，特別以興建學校爲最多者。我炎黃子孫素以教育爲重，所謂「萬般皆下品，唯有讀書高」是也。近世科學昌明，日新月異，若非加倍努力，難免落後於人。近年來，邑人回鄉興建學堂、校舍如雨後春筍，但教師人才缺乏，供不應求。我邑同人共見及此，乃有倡辦一新型電視台之議，以向全台山傳播先進之科學技術知識，既可以輔導教師提高教學水準，又能使鄉民學習農工新知識，促進我縣經濟發展，豐富民間生活，使窮鄉僻壤變爲富庶樂園，此乃海外鄉親之宿願也。

擬建之教育電視台，配以強大發射功能之儀器，精製特別節目之最新設備，節目以文教、科技項目爲主，以深入淺出講解傳播。既可以提高道德觀念，又能促進經濟繁榮。凡事非錢不行，僅僅電視大樓及其先進儀器兩項約爲卅二萬美元。如此巨款，若三數人負擔實不易爲，倘以旅美加四十多萬台山鄉親合力而爲，乃輕而易舉之事也。我旅外邑人素具熱心家鄉公益，往日興建鐵路、學校、醫院等等，歷歷在目，有口皆碑！敬希我台山父老兄弟姊妹嬸姆保持此一優良傳統，慷慨解囊，協助建設祖家，神益鄉里，祈賜惠函或電話與本籌委會聯繫：

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A·Z 日用英語

折扣　（七十八）

折扣是 discount. 但在商業廣告上常見 off 一字．如八折（減兩成）20% discount 或 20% off，如減價三元，可稱 $3 off .

這件東西要多少錢？	How much is this?
廿五元，有九折．	$25 with a 10% discount.
這件大的要多少錢？	How much is the larger one?
要九十九元，有八折．	That's $99 with a 20% discount.
你給我八折嗎？	Are you offering a 20% discount?
只限這一層樓的東西．	Only for items on this floor.
那件紅色的呢？	How much is the red one?
十元，我給你減兩元．	$10. I'll give you $2 off.
我如買四件，可省八元了．	If I buy four, I'll save $8.
你如買四件，	If you buy four,
我給你七折．	I'll give you 30% discount.
一共多少錢？	How much is the total cost?
廿八元另稅．	$28 plus tax.
那很平宜，我買四件．	That's a good buy, I'll take four.
謝謝你．	Thank you.

總統欲以一億元援尼國反政府軍

華埠人語

美國應否支援尼加拉瓜的反政府武裝部隊？這是今天全國人民議論中一大課題。

尼加拉瓜現由左翼份子掌政，他們得到古巴及蘇聯的支持，這政權還在支援鄰近國家的游擊隊，這些都是事實。反政府人士指尼加拉瓜左翼政權壓制民權及施以獨裁統治。但親現政權人士指出左翼政府獲人民支持，反控美國支持的「反政府軍」到處搗亂殺人，不得人心。

雷根總統上週大力爲反政府軍游說，希望國會通過以一億美元支援。總統指出美國不能容忍在「後園」中有一個左翼政權，並說如不倒翻現政權，其他鄰近國家也會一一變色。一些議員也說：「我們不用出兵，有別人替我們打仗，送去一億元，是最便宜的了！」

我們不同意這看法。認爲美國的基本國策尊重別國的主權，不應插手別國內政。

這並不表示我們同意尼加拉瓜政權所有的政策和措施。也並不表示美國要向左轉。我們認爲「己所不欲，勿施於人」，我們自己不高興別國來管我們的內政，自己同樣也不要插手別人的內政。

說到「美國只出金錢，只派顧問，不必出一兵一卒」這些話，不是在越南說過嗎？結果有目共睹，美國支援越多，戰火越熾，終於泥足深陷，難以自拔。

美國一年外援逾一百五十億元，比較起來，支援反政府軍的一億元是個小數。但中美小國只有彈丸之地，許多國家沒有加州一個縣大。如果這些金錢不拿去買軍火，而拿去買糧食，買原料，設工廠，建學校，必會將中美洲窮困社會改變過來。這樣，尼加拉瓜是右翼份子掌權也好，左翼份子掌權也好，無黨派人士掌權也好，都會跟美國建立友好關係。不必勞煩堂堂美國的大總統聲嘶力竭地去「籌募經費」了！

（劉池光）

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聞新區社

☆本市西增公立圖書館定三月十九晚七時舉辦亞裔和白種人婚姻問題講座（英語）。地點士葛街一五五〇號。

☆女青年會定三月廿九日星期六爲小學生舉辦參觀屋崙博物館活動。會員一元、非會員三元（包括車費）。報名地址：企李街九六五號（三九七—六八八三）。

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通告

這通告有關於一九八四年七月廿三日在加州立案的組織。這組織曾自稱爲「三藩市越南華僑老人互助會」及「駐三藩市越南華僑老人互助公司」。敬請關注，於一九八五年九月十三號起，這組織已與越南華僑互助聯誼會脫離關係，與那組織再無任何關係。這通告乃遵照三藩市高等法院之判決令，特此登報通告。

太平洋週報 THE CHINESE PACIFIC WEEKLY
東西報·太平洋週報合併版
EAST WEST 東西報
（每份二角五分）
第二十卷第十二期
一九八六年三月二十日

加州理工學院報告指出
亞裔政治思想態度異於其他少數民數

（本報訊）加州理工學院最近進行一項分三部份的少數民族調查報告，顯示華裔有獨特的政治傾向和態度，與黑人、西語裔、白人等迥然不同。

在一九五〇年，加州人口只有百分之十三是少數民族。但三十年後，在八〇年，少數民族人口增至百分之卅三，其中百分之十九是西語裔，百分之八黑人，亞裔佔百分之五。專家預測在卅五年後，少數民族佔加州全人口的一半。

這報告的三部份是：加州少數民族對政治的影響；政府如何幫助少數民族人士的商業；對少數民族的歧視和少數民族眼中謀生工作的機會。本報這一期報導第一項。

加州理工學院調查在八四年大選後，立即打電話給一六四二名華裔、黑人、白人和西語裔人士，發現下列情況：

—百分之五十二亞裔指英語非其母語。

—亞裔中有百分之五十一贊成雙語教育，百分之四十四贊成供給雙語選舉資料。

—七成亞裔支持平等權益法案。

—百分之六十六支持增加福利撥款。

—百分之卅八支持增加軍費。

—百分之七十三贊成死刑條例。

報告指出亞裔較黑人及西語裔保守，而在思想態度上與白人接近。

雖然亞裔思想並不一致，但報告發現華裔在死刑、雙語教育和學校中應否有禱告的問題上較其他亞裔保守。亞裔在政治問題上，男女一致，民主黨和共和黨人士也大略相同。

在黨派上，亞裔人口百分之四十二屬民主黨，四十一屬共和黨，百分之十六不願表示黨籍。但一般亞裔自認黨性不強，與黑人及西語裔不同。在八四年大選中，百分之六十七亞裔投雷根的票！

在政治參與上，亞裔和西語裔都得到低分數，報告說因爲其中非公民的多。白人百分之八十四註冊選舉，而百分之八十一參加選舉。反觀亞裔中只有百分之五十五註冊，百分之四十八參加選舉。

除了捐錢給政客之外，亞裔大都不參與政治活動。被調查的亞裔中，有四分之一出錢助別人選舉的。

報告書又指亞裔多不向議員表示自己的意見，故此黑人與西語裔在議會上所得支持，遠比亞裔多。

在黑人、西語裔區的議員多願爲自己社區出力，而幾個亞裔候選人強調「他們不是少數民族候選人」。

在法庭上，三個少數民族都有不少法官，可見在七〇年代委任法官程序頗爲開明。

報告指出黑人、西語裔人數多，人口集中，容易選出自己的議員。但亞裔有財力和智力（教育水準），故政治潛力頗大。黑人、西語裔因人口中大都屬經濟低層，因而難伸展政治力量，而報告書指出亞裔問題不在經濟階層，而在思想文化的差距。

社論
爲什麼重視金旡怠案件

被控犯間諜罪的金旡怠氏經已自殺身亡，雖然他的工作經歷、被捕過程、受審程序及死亡報告都有疑點，但因爲金旡怠氏已死，報刊電台不會再報導他的案件。

可是，爲什麼我們仍然刊登有關這案件的文章呢？如我們刊載他獄中自白書或家庭信的譯文，他在中情局工作時的上司張自強的觀感，和一些讀者的來信。因爲從美國華裔的觀點看來，他的死並沒有解答這案件帶來的許多疑點。從他的自白書和張自強的文章看出控方所指控的，並不都是無懈可擊的。但他的審訊前後只四天，法庭上也無法與揭舉他的歐啓明對證。使人不禁對審訊的程序和實況產生懷疑。也怪不得在華人社區中出現了不少流言。

除了法律問題外，我們從金氏獄中所寫的家書和自白書也可以看到他跟在三十和四十年代出生的中國知識份子一樣，充滿在生活、信仰、思想、行動上的許多矛盾。因此我們希望刊出這些有關資料，對讀者們瞭解此案，和瞭解金氏思想上的困境都有幫助。

陳笑風率領粵劇團抵市

（本報訊）廣州粵劇團本週抵三藩市在新聲演出。這劇團是以廣州春風粵劇團爲基礎組成的，是個去年才成立的年輕劇團，但其中演員多是大老倌陳笑風一手挑選的，彼此有良好配合和默契。

這次劇團在美加演出，其一特點是十個劇目都是長劇，其中有八齣是陳笑風的拿手好戲。另一特點是所有劇目情節和唱腔都經過重新修改。如「朱弁回朝」一劇中，除保留「冷山哭主」和「江畔招魂」兩段曲外，整個結構都有改動。

陳笑風上次與紅綫女一同來美演出，備受好評。他的唱腔字正腔圓、韻味濃郁、音色甜美、聲情並茂。

在訪美前，陳笑風曾往香港爲東華三院籌款清唱「山伯臨終」，在電視台近鏡頭拍攝下，令聽衆感動。興猶未盡的觀衆紛紛要求他演出「梁祝」全劇。他回廣州後決定重排「梁祝」，在美加演出來還這筆「戲債」。在此劇中，他的搭擋是名伶林錦屏。

這次演出除上面提及的兩劇目外，還有「寶蓮燈」、「綉襦記」、新「乞米養狀元」、「紅樓夢」、「王大儒供狀」，「昌華公主」、「唐伯虎與秋香」和「醉打金枝」。

除在本市演出外，廣州粵劇團還在紐約、波士頓、溫哥華、多倫多等城市上演。

該團演員陳笑風、林錦屏外，還有許玉麟、陳小茶、劉曉珠、戴家駒等，加上樂師共四十六人。從三月廿一日及卅日在新聲戲院演出十天。

又訊，紅線女率領廣州粵劇實驗劇團上週前往英國和荷蘭演出。劇目包括紅線女主演的「昭君出塞」和「打神」，還有倪惠英、羅偉華主演的「斷橋」、「盤夫」和郭鳳女主演的「攔馬」、「八仙過海」等短劇。

霍英東投資助董氏集團

（香港訊）香港已故航業巨子董浩雲旗下的航運集團出現財務問題，正爲各方關注中，上週霍英東與董氏集團發表聯合聲明宣佈，當該集團改組後，霍氏將投資一億二千萬美元於董氏集團貨櫃業務和建造新船的兩家公司。

外電評論稱這是一項有特別意味的投資，因董氏航業與台灣關係密切，船員多聘台灣人士，具有台灣業務繁多，而霍氏是以投資中國大陸稱著者

社區消息

★本市萬國協助社舉辦低別英語輔導班，每週一小時半，十二週爲一期。時間可由學生與輔導員協商，收費微，地點雲尼斯街二二〇九號（六七三—一七二〇）

★本市華埠華人基督教聯會定三月廿八日下午一時，在長老會舉行基督受苦禮拜，廿九日上午十一時在基督教墳場舉行掃墓思親會。卅日上午六時半在花園角舉行復活節晨曦崇拜。

★亞洲婦女服務中心「實用英語會話班」三月卅一日開課，由黃慶珍教授。「國語會話班」三月廿二日下午一時半至三時上課，由張徐煜珠教授。地點華盛頓街九四〇號（七八八—一〇〇八）。

★華埠女青年會每月第一、三週星期四下午五時半設「移民律師諮詢」，爲低入息者免費服務。地點企李街九六五號。

★東北衛生服務處定三月廿六日星期三上午舉辦免費足科檢查。地點士德頓街一五二〇號。預約電話三九一—九六八六。

★安老自助處定三月廿九日十二時舉行敬老春宴。凡逾六十歲以上每人十元，九十歲以上者免費並贈金牌。地點在海城酒樓（九八二—九一七一分機廿八號）。

★成人駕駛訓練班教訓學習駕駛規則及英文術語，俾便於獲學車證由三月卅一日開始爲期八週，每星期一三晚六時半在加里利奧中學第三一〇室上課，不收學費。